



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867

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No. 20,081

號一十八零萬二第

日二十月九年戌壬

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1922.

二拜禮

號一十三月十年一十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

ERVEN LUCAS BOLS.

VERY OLD SUPERIOR GENEVA.
(IN STONE CRUCHON)
DRY GIN (LONDON STYLE)
BLACKBERRY BRANDY
CREME DE CACAO
CREME DE MENTHE
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CRUCHON)
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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " 10.0 " " 10 "	
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 "	
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 10 "	
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 15 "	
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 "	
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 20 minutes	
9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes	
SATURDAY.	
Extra Car—7.12 midnight.	
SUNDAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 "	
11.15 " " 12.00 noon " 15 "	
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 "	
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15 "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 "	
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 20 minutes	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.45 p.m.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road.

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all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-table,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
Cheque or Commodity Order (as mentioned
in the Notes).

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1922, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS													
Stations	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13
	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.
CANTON (The Star)	dep.	7.25	7.55	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55		12.05
Shen Chuen	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00		
Yamoi	dep.	7.35	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05		
Shen Chuen	dep.	7.40	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10		
Yamoi	dep.	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15		
Shen Chuen	dep.	7.50	8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20		
Yamoi	dep.	7.55	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25		
Shen Chuen	dep.	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30		
Yamoi	dep.	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35		
Shen Chuen	dep.	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40		
Yamoi	dep.	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45		
Shen Chuen	dep.	8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50		
Yamoi	dep.	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55		
Shen Chuen	dep.	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00		
Yamoi	dep.	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05		
Shen Chuen	dep.	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10		
Yamoi	dep.	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15		
Shen Chuen	dep.	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20		
Yamoi	dep.	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25		
Shen Chuen	dep.	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30		
Yamoi	dep.	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35		
Shen Chuen	dep.	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40		
Yamoi	dep.	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45		
Shen Chuen	dep.	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50		
Yamoi	dep.	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55		
Shen Chuen	dep.	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00		
Yamoi	dep.	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05		
Shen Chuen	dep.	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10		
Yamoi	dep.	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15		
Shen Chuen	dep.	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20		
Yamoi	dep.	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25		
Shen Chuen	dep.	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30		
Yamoi	dep.	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35		
Shen Chuen	dep.	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40		
Yamoi	dep.	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45		
Shen Chuen	dep.	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50		
Yamoi	dep.	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55		
Shen Chuen	dep.	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00		
Yamoi	dep.	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05		
Shen Chuen	dep.	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10		
Yamoi	dep.	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15		
Shen Chuen	dep.	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20		
Yamoi	dep.	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25		
Shen Chuen	dep.	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30		
Yamoi	dep.	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35		
Shen Chuen	dep.	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40		
Yamoi	dep.	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45		
Shen Chuen	dep.	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50		
Yamoi	dep.	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55		
Shen Chuen	dep.	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00		
Yamoi	dep.	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05		
Shen Chuen	dep.	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10		
Yamoi	dep.	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15		
Shen Chuen	dep.	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20		
Yamoi	dep.	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25		
Shen Chuen	dep.	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30		
Yamoi	dep.	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35		
Shen Chuen	dep.	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40		
Yamoi	dep.	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45		
Shen Chuen	dep.	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50		
Yamoi	dep.	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55		
Shen Chuen	dep.	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00		
Yamoi	dep.	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05		
Shen Chuen	dep.	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10		
Yamoi	dep.	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15		
Shen Chuen	dep.	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20		
Yamoi	dep.	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25		
Shen Chuen	dep.	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30		
Yamoi	dep.	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35		
Shen Chuen	dep.	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40		
Yamoi	dep.	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45		
Shen Chuen	dep.	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50		
Yamoi	dep.	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55		
Shen Chuen	dep.	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00		
Yamoi	dep.	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05		
Shen Chuen	dep.	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10		
Yamoi	dep.	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15		
Shen Chuen	dep.	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20		
Yamoi	dep.	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25		
Shen Chuen	dep.	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30		
Yamoi	dep.	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35		
Shen Chuen	dep.	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40		
Yamoi	dep.	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45		
Shen Chuen	dep.	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50		
Yamoi	dep.	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55		
Shen Chuen	dep.	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00		
Yamoi	dep.	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05		
Shen Chuen	dep.	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10		
Yamoi	dep.	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15		
Shen Chuen	dep.	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20		
Yamoi	dep.	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25		
Shen Chuen	dep.	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30		
Yamoi	dep.	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35		
Shen Chuen	dep.	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40		
Yamoi	dep.	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45		
Shen Chuen	dep.	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50		
Yamoi	dep.	1											

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CHINESE BOXING AND FENCING. HISTORY OF THE ART.

In view of the fact that the Garden Fete at Government House on November 4th is to include an exhibition of Chinese Boxing and Fencing, many of our readers will probably be interested to know something of this art as practised in ancient and modern times. The following account has been supplied by a local Chinese scholar of no mean repute:—

The art of *Ki Kik*, includes dexterity in wielding sword, spear and knife as well as skill in the use of fists and feet. This peculiarly Chinese form of what we may call Chinese boxing and fencing has a history dating back to the period of the "Warring States," some three centuries before the Christian Era. It was developed in the succeeding dynasties of Tsun and Han. A certain Tsai Man is commemorated in the history of the Han Dynasty as being a famous exponent of the art, and the men of the Tsai State are said to have greatly esteemed such skill. In the province of Hu Nan is an ancient temple called Shiu Lam Tze, whose priests and acolytes in days gone by were continually engaged in exercises of this nature. Thirteen of them won fame as "boxers and fencers" when they helped the Emperor Tai Tsung of the T'ang dynasty to subdue the rebellious Wong Shai-ching in the early part of the 7th Century, and established a traditional "school" of the art known as the "Shiu Lam Tai."

It is clear that in these days a real military value was attached to skill in *Ki Kik*, but later, with the development of firearms, the art became neglected as a practical field of martial endeavour. Transplanted to Japan, however, it doubtless became the historical parent of Judo or Jujitsu.

But although the Chinese expert may have lost his military importance, the practice of the art has persisted, partly, perhaps, as a form of self-culture and partly as a "pastime for boys and men." In very recent Republican days indeed there are not wanting signs that the practice has been deliberately recognized as tending to stimulate a militaristic spirit, but this is not the place to touch on certain modern aspects of Chinese social life.

The writer has pleasant recollections of many a spirited exhibition of "boxing" given by village boys in the New Territories. In certain villages there, between the 10th day of the 7th moon and the 9th day of the 9th moon, performances of "Stupefying the Toad" take place. Three or four boys lie face downward on the ground while others sit round them and chant the refrain:—

Little Toads and King Toads,
Higgledy Piggledy,
Into the Lotus Pond
In they go.
Break the branches, break the reeds,
There come the toads? I don't know.
Jumping on the toad-throne to gon their books.

What the meaning of this nursery rhyme is the writer cannot say, but the chant invokes the spirits of ancient fighting-men, ancient masters of boxing and fencing, and it must be kept up till the boys lying face downward become, as it were, mesmerized. Their "heart goes," and passes beneath the earth by way of the Fairy Bridge. When the heart has gone, the invoked "spirit enters," the symptom being a coldness of the feet and a violent trembling of the body. The master of the ceremonies then cries "Stupefying the Toad" and the boys, out "Master, up and perform!" If he did not call this out, no medium would ever get up. He must on no account utter the boys' real names, as this would at once restore them to consciousness. The assumption throughout is that each medium becomes "mang" or stupefied, and that all his actions when in this state are involuntary, dictated by the spirit of the dead master. Jumping up, then, they proceed to box with fists and feet. After a minute of this they are told to sit; and then they may smoke but on no account drink tea. Then, still sitting, they sing a song, some ancient song that their dead masters used to sing, and then they perform a kind of sword-stick exercise with long thin bamboo poles. On one occasion one boy accidentally banged another on the head, and the instant reproach sounded extremely like an every-day exclamation of a Yung Tsai of the Old Market, and not at all like the grave utterance of an ancient boxing-master.

Finally, their real names are cried in a loud voice, and the mesmerized boys awake. The rôle of medium is said to be very exhausting and only possible for those with *yam ngan*, eyes expressive of the female principle or passivity.

A very successful entertainment, organized by the staff and pupils of St. Stephen's Girls School, was given at the Helena May Institute by kind permission of the Council on October 28th, in aid of the Hongkong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League. Songs, Pianoforte duets and Chinese music were rendered by Mrs. Griggs, Miss Irene Ung, Dr. Fenton, Miss Jean Lowson, Miss Renee, Mr. Longyer, and Mr. Yau Hok Chai and friends. The programme terminated with a short play, "Old Letters," adapted from "Cranford," in which the Misses Mary Ho Tung, Siu Wai Sheung and Evelyn Lee took part. The financial result was equally satisfactory, owing to the generosity of Messrs. Noronha & Co., who printed the programmes, and of the Council of the Institute, the expenses were practically negligible and the net profits of the entertainment amounted to nearly \$250.

THEFT OR BARGAIN. CONFLICT OF EVIDENCE IN A CHARGE AGAINST A SOLDIER.

At the Magistracy, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, yesterday, Peter Albert Bird of the King's Regiment, was charged with the theft of an ivory cigarette case worth \$15 from the Kwong Yuen shop of No. 49, Queen's Road Central, on Sunday afternoon.

A shop *fuk* said that the defendant asked to see the cigarette case and while inspecting it, asked the witness to take down a small ivory photo frame. While the witness's back was turned, he ran out of the shop with the cigarette case. Withers, gave chase. Defendant jumped out of a ricksha and ran down a lane into Des Voeux Road, where he was stopped by two Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's by an Indian constable. On the way to the station the defendant handed back the case to the witness.

Indian constable B124 said that, when arrested, the defendant struggled violently and tried to get hold of the witness's revolver.

The defendant interposed the statement that the witness assaulted and kicked him.

The witness: If any one was assaulted at all, I was the man.
Indian constable B144 said when he got to the scene, defendant had the other constable's revolver in his hand. The witness twisted his hand and snatched the weapon away from him. On the way to the station, three soldiers followed. Defendant called out, "If there are any Europeans about, rescue me!" The Europeans about, rescue me! The Europeans attempted to do so, but another European advised them not to interfere with the police. Defendant struggled all the way.

Defendant: You tried to hit me on the head with a revolver!

The constable denied this.
Defendant, in a statement to the Magistrate, said that the shop *fuk* first asked for \$17 for the cigarette case, and then lowered the price to \$15. "Know, then, that the Chinese always charged double price for anything, he offered \$7, double price for the money down on the 'planked' case in his pocket, and walked out. He got into a ricksha and drove to Messrs. Jardine's where he was stopped by Indian constable B124, who ill-treated him, twisting his arm behind his back, and trying to twist his neck also. The witness fell to the ground, and then Constable B124 came up and kicked him.

The Magistrate: It is clear that more than one person is lying, but I can pin down only one and that is the shop *fuk*. He deliberately told a lie when he said that the defendant was running when he was stopped. His evidence was contradicted by both the Indian and the defendant. The whole case is very "fishy" and if the witness would not tell the truth, it is his own fault. I must discharge the defendant.

To the shop *fuk*, the Magistrate said: You told a black lie, so I am going to believe the defendant that he did pay you \$7. You can get your case back if you return the \$7, otherwise it becomes the defendant's property.
To the defendant, Mr. Hamilton said: You were a fool to put \$7 down without having first struck a bargain. You have no right to walk away with the case like that. However, you are discharged.
The defendant said he would like to charge the Indian constables with assault. He had two European witnesses.
The Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe) who was in Court, suggested that any charges against constables should be dealt with departmentally. If the defendant would bring mentally, he would investigate the allegations.

FATAL MOTOR-BUS ACCIDENT CHILD KILLED AT YAU MATI.

An inquiry was held at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, into the death of a little girl who was knocked down by motor-bus No. 547 on the main road from Sham, Shui Po to Yau-mati. Mr. E. Lindrell (Coroner) presided over the inquiry and the jury was composed of Messrs. William John Armstrong (foreman), Chan Harr and Uis Augustus Gutierrez.

Evidence was given by the mother of the deceased child that she was walking along the road towards Yau-mati at 2 p.m. on the 17th inst. She was accompanied by another woman and the child. The other woman and the child were walking a little in advance of the mother on the right hand side of the road. She did not hear the bus approach from behind and neither did she hear the horn sounded. The bus knocked the girl down and the back wheel passed over her chest. The bus did not stop at once but pulled up some distance further along the road.

Dr. Yip of the Kwong Wah Hospital said that the child was admitted to hospital at 2.30 p.m. on the 17th inst. She died at 4 p.m. the same day. The principal injuries were three fractured ribs and a ruptured lung. There were also a number of bruises on the head.
The woman who had hold of the child's hand at the time of the Coroner's suggestion, but denied the child dodged across the road and then ran back in front of the car. In the main the corroborated the mother's story of the collision.

After the evidence of a woman passenger on the bus had been taken, the inquiry was adjourned to Friday next. The jury in the meantime will inspect the scene of the accident.

THE ARMS SEIZURE AT THE PALACE HOTEL. EUROPEAN CHARGED.

The European who has been detained by the Police in connection with the seizure of arms at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, was brought before Mr. Hamilton at the Magistracy, yesterday morning. His name is Owen James Smyth. He was employed at the time of his arrest as bar manager at the Palace Hotel. He came to the Colony about six months ago from Australia in search of work and about two months ago secured the position mentioned.

The charges have been preferred against Smyth. They are:—(1) That on the 24th inst. he had in his possession 4 revolvers, 1 automatic pistol and 2,412 rounds of ammunition without the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police; (2) aiding and abetting one William Pitts to import into the Colony, 31 revolvers, 9 Mauser pistols, 2 Savage rifles and 2,380 rounds of ammunition.

At the request of the Police Mr. Hamilton adjourned the case to Friday next. Smyth was allowed bail of \$1,000, but as he was unable to find this sum he is being detained in police custody.

A CHINESE CHARGED.

In connection with the seizure of arms and ammunition at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, a Chinese (dressed in European clothing) named Chan Kwong Chui, was brought before Mr. Lindrell and charged with unlawfully importing one revolver and 300 rounds of ammunition into the Colony. The police allege that the defendant had the parcel containing the arms addressed to him at the Palace Hotel.

Mr. Leo d'Almada for the defendant, asked the Magistrate to fix a date for hearing. The Police, he contended had had ample time to prepare their case.
Sergeant Andrew said that the Police expected to arrest another man concerned in the case in the course of the next few days.

Mr. d'Almada pointed out that his client was on \$500 bail and that he was a man only passing through the port. It seemed unfair that the man should be detained for such a length of time.

The Magistrate said that he would put the case over until Friday next and if the police were not ready then he would order the man to be discharged.

AMERICAN ENSIGN IN TROUBLE. TRIES TO RESCUE FRIEND FROM THE POLICE.

At a late hour on Sunday night passers-by on the Praya East near the Seamen's Institute were startled to see an American Mercantile Officer jump off a tram-car closely pursued by an English Police Sergeant. The American ran to the edge of the Praya and jumped into the water, commencing what looked like an attempt to swim the harbour. Tiring of his effort he returned to land, and as he came out of the water he was promptly arrested. An American Ensign, who was in the arrested man's company on the tram-car, tried to rescue his friend from the police. Some British naval ratings passing by were called to the Police Officer's assistance and the two men were taken to the No. 2 Police Station.

At the station the man who jumped into the harbour gave his name as James Martin, a "Lieut." on the s.s. *President Pierce*. His friend gave his name as Clifford M. Alford, an Ensign on the U.S.S. *Huron*. Both were released on bail.

At the Magistracy, yesterday morning, Inspector Blackman after briefly stating the facts of the case said that the defendant Martin had forfeited his bail of \$150. A charge of assaulting a police officer had been preferred him. Ensign Clifford Alford put in appearance and was charged with obstructing a police officer in the execution of his duty.

Evidence given by Sergeant Post was to the effect that whilst he was on a tram the two defendants came on, asked the Police officer, who was in uniform, who he was, and then, without any provocation, Martin hit the Sergeant a blow on the face. Witness attempted to seize the man, who jumped off the car, and later into the water. When Martin came out of the water the defendant Alford tried to drag Martin away from witness's grasp and used very strong language.
The defendant said he only went there to help his friend out of the water and to get him away. He did not remember obstructing the police.
The Magistrate: You had no business to interfere at all. The Ensign was fined \$10.

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their specialty.—ADVT. [1101]

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The representatives of the Press are grateful to the Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe for suggesting that the punkah in the Council Chamber should be extended a few feet so as to waft gentle breezes over them. They may reasonably claim a share in the benefits of the punkah, for a Legislative Council sometimes means an eighteen-hour day for the devoted Erasmian, and taking shorthand notes, especially in a room so unsuitably arranged for a debating chamber, is a very severe strain.

It is necessary, too, the morning after, for the weary newspaper man to summon up his reserves of philosophy. He is sure to encounter the individual who says, "Don't your printers know there is only one 'm' in 'concomitant'?" or, "I found several misprints in my 'D.P.' this morning." Considering that Chinese linotype operators set the 21 columns of Legislative Council matter in Friday's *Daily Press*, equal (owing to more compact type and wider columns) to 30 columns of any other local paper—I regard the achievement as a remarkable one, and newspaper experts from any country, I have no hesitation in saying, would endorse that opinion. "But why do you publish it all?" the reader may say. One can only put up to answer him those other readers who ask, "Why did you leave anything out?"

The most aggravating subscriber—and one's subscribers can be aggravating sometimes—is the one who complains, on the morning after a Budget Day, that other items of news in his paper are not as full as usual. "You should print the Council report as a supplement to the ordinary paper," he says. (It is a curious phenomenon that almost everyone who buys a newspaper thinks he could produce it better than the people who make a livelihood of doing so.) If such a critic is a commercial man one can generally silence him by asking how he would care, in his own business, to maintain all the year round an establishment adequate for an eventuality that arises only two or three times a year.

"Advertising" (as the business man would say) to the Legislative Council last Thursday, I could not help being reminded, whilst watching the proceedings, of P. Anstey's story and play "Vice Versa" which had such a vogue 33 years ago or so. In that story a solemn and rather prosy old boy who has forgotten that he was young once, finds himself compelled, by enchantment, to change places with a schoolboy and he is whipped and disciplined and talked down by preceptors, although his ideas and mentality are still those of a man of fifty—only his outward semblance having changed. It seemed, on Thursday, as though our honourable Councillors had suffered a similar fate, and were reading over their carefully-prepared essays in class to the Headmaster, sitting at the top of the table. One or two of the "boys" were excused essay-writing and were able to snatch forty winks now and then. One essayist used his MSS. with a degree of skill which conveyed the illusion that he sometimes spoke *extempore*. Another had taken the trouble to learn "his piece" by heart, and recited it with great *optom*.

The majority, however, unblushingly read their "compositions" usually in monotonous tones without any striving after oratorical effect. They certainly failed to reach the standard of reading aloud set by the "Headmaster" himself who unburdened himself of his eight columns or so, a fortnight previously, with a skill born of much practice in reading the lessons in Church. If His Excellency had really been the headmaster of my imagination, and it had fallen to him to criticise the manner, instead of the matter, of the addresses presented, I imagine he would have said something like this:—

"The first essay was somewhat marred by over-indulgence in sentences cast in question form. I noted it and then lost count. The essayist is positively a human mark of interrogation. (Schoolmasters make weak jokes like that at the expense of their unhappy pupils, if you remember.)

"The second writer is to be congratulated on his narrow escape from using the well-known phrase which I have such a horror of repeating that I will paraphrase it as, 'shipping is the sanguineous/corpulent fluid of the Colony.' He was commendably brief, but should try not to look as though public speaking is agony to him.

"I have much pleasure in assuring the reader of the third essay that my hearing is in no way impaired; it was not, before his kind efforts, nor—I am relieved to find—after them. To him I would say in the words of the old song, 'Whisper, and I shall hear.'

"Our mathematical student shall be provided with a blackboard the next time he wishes to juggle with millions. I do not think his sums add up, but that may only be because I cannot visualise so many figures without mechanical aids. "The next speaker spoke of 'boring,' but was not. He read well—and his metaphors (without prejudice to my disagreement with him) were apt. The recitation was excellent and might, with advantage, have been longer (provided, always, that the others had been shorter).

"Boys, I had much rather you made these occasions an opportunity for exercise in *extempore* speaking; it would be so good for you, if you aspire to rival 'the giants of the past' (and, incidentally, wouldn't be bad for us, for what we might lose in finish we should gain in brevity); these remarks, however, do not apply to 'our practical man,' who could hardly be expected to reply to everybody's questions without extensive notes. He might have put less water with it, however; what with waterworks, water-boats, water-boring and water wells, one could hardly taste the other ingredients.

"The junior masters who addressed you will not be (publicly) butchered by me to make a Roman holiday. Anything I have to say to them will be said in another place. At least, they have shown what is possible in lucid *extempore* speech. But I will allow myself to sympathise with you in so far as the pedagogue immediately beneath me rather over-stressed the view that 'all is for the best in this best of all possible' Colonies. I could see you found it trying. You doubtless wish you had the right of rejoinder, as he has of reply. And so you have, if you only knew it, but it isn't my business to 'put you wise,' as our recent visitors would say."

I make the imaginary speech and here in order to give myself the cue to take the stage again with my next point, which is that our unofficial legislators are under no obligation to save up their ebullitions for one day in the year and moulder in one awful afternoon, over the whole legislative field, from Dan even unto Beerheba. It is hardly fair to the public to provide such a gargantuan feast, at one sitting. No one can possibly digest it, and few can even face it, with the result that most of it is wasted. They know a trick worth two of that in London. On the L.C.C. the party whips take a hand in arranging the programme for each week's meeting and so to it that there is one subject of public interest for discussion each meeting and that it is reached in time to get into the evening papers. "Sweet are the uses of advertisement," as Shakespeare nearly wrote. In the days I refer to, the L.C.C. went in frankly for party politics and no one in the world is more clever at getting free publicity than the politician.

There is no reason whatever (unless it be the climate, or the local passion for sport, which rather interferes with anything beyond a minimum of concentration on the realities of life) why our pressing needs should not be urged one after the other, all through the year, over and over and over again, until, like the unjust judge in the parable, the authorities are wearied into getting something done. It is only by the constant dropping of the water that the "stone" is worn away, as Counsel once reminded a Judge who tried to stem the torrent of his eloquence, and an annual deluge has little or no effect. What results has this torrential downpour on Budget Day had in local affairs? I was looking up some old records, the other day, and found that the Constitutional Reform question was first brought before Parliament in 1849 and the first attempt to shake off "the clutching hand" of the military upon our economic life was made in 1894. An annual debate is worse than useless if it wastes steam by allowing it to escape in a cloud instead of utilising it as a driving force.

The members of the Government must chuckle, at getting things all their own way, year after year. The Unofficials meet together in solemn convocations each October and expend much time and tissue in framing their annual indictment. The Government listen with exemplary patience and courtesy regarding this, no doubt, as adequate penance for their sins of omission and commission—and reply with a mixture of unconvincing excuses and vague promises. The Supply Bill is then carried unanimously, and the Government are free to follow the dictates of their own sweet will undisturbed for another twelve months.

You see, by proposing the Supply Bill the Government are entitled under the rules of debate to the last word, and the unofficials, having unburdened their over-charged hearts, can only sit and wriggle while the official spokesmen wriggle. If only they knew it, the unofficials could get level by tabling resolutions at subsequent meetings on the points raised; this would give them the opportunity of re-opening matters and enjoying the right of reply. Finally, the way to speed matters up when little or no progress has been made with any undertaking is for the Unofficial Members to vote solidly against the Supply Bill. It won't break the Government, of course, but it may make them bend, for the authorities at Home would want to know the reason why.

—RONALD RANDOLPH.

U.S. SAILORS' ENTERTAINMENT.

H.E. MR. CLAUD SEVERN SPEAKS FOR THE COLONY.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., attended the last tiffin given by the Colony to the United States sailors in port held at the City Hall yesterday. His Excellency was accompanied by the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G.) and his A.D.C. (Captain Neville). The visitors were received at the entrance to the City Hall by Commodore H. E. Grace, R.N., the Harbour Master (Commander Beckwith, R.N.), the Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe, Captain Watkins, Lieut.-Comdr. Gilchrist and Lieut.-Comdr. Worthington, and the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. D. K. Blair).

On entering the hall, His Excellency was introduced to the men by Commodore Grace and received with enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Severn spoke from a position near the bandstand and was easily heard in both halls. He said: "Men of the American Fleet—I am glad to have this opportunity of saying a few words to you, as this is the last occasion on which British and American sailors will meet in this hall for lunch during the present visit of the American Fleet. It has been a great pleasure to us here in Hongkong to welcome successive squadrons of your Eastern Fleet and to do our best to enable the personnel to see something of the Colony. The weather has been kind throughout the whole of the time; the friendly relations cemented during your visit have been most gratifying, and we much regret your departure. I hope you will enjoy your lunch to day."

The men then "fell to" and Mr. Severn's hope was manifestly realised. Soup, beef (and Yorkshire, two veg., as the culinary experts would say), followed by apple pie, disappeared with great rapidity and afterwards the sailors entertained themselves to an impromptu concert which was highly entertaining. They then travelled in special trains to the World Theatre to finish the afternoon "at the pictures."

ALLEGATIONS OF AN UNUSUAL FRAUD. PORTUGUESE CHARGED.

Allegations of a remarkable series of frauds on the American Consulate were laid against a young Portuguese named Nicola da Rosa at the Magistracy who was charged with having used the American Consul's name in issuing forged orders on a Japanese tailor at the Praya East for supplies of clothing for distressed American seamen.

Sub-Inspector Shaftain in outlining the case said the tailor's name was Nakamoto and he held a standing order from the American Consul to supply distressed American seamen with articles of wearing apparel. The tailor is alleged to have devised a scheme for getting rich quickly. To those seamen who could be found responsive to his overtures, he arranged that they should receive a sum of money—much less than the value of the clothing they required—instead of the clothing ordered for them by the American Consul. He would usually get them to endorse the orders they brought from the Consul, and would later present them to the Consulate and obtain the value of the clothing which they had not received. How the defendant got to know of this understanding the police could not say, but, at any rate, he did hear of it, and on his own part devised a scheme for making money as well. Rosa is alleged to have presented from time to time, at the tailor's shop, orders bearing forged signatures by which the tailor was successfully deluded into belief that they had come from the American Consul. Sums of money obtained from Nakamoto in that manner are alleged to have amounted to \$420, though the actual amount of the orders came to much more than this. When the counter-fraud, as practised by the defendant came to be exposed, a trap was laid for the defendant, who was arrested one night in Spring Garden Lane by Sub-Inspector Shaftain himself. The defendant told Mr. Lindsell that a man named Burton asked him if he wished to make money; if so he was to present an order at the Japanese tailor's, in return for which he would get a few dollars out of the money he would receive in return from the tailor. When he discovered the way he had been duped, defendant said, he refused to execute further commissions of this character, and Burton suggested that they should get some American seamen to carry out the trick instead.

"His Worship: Why did not Burton himself take the order to the shop?" Defendant replied that Burton told him that the tailor knew him.

At this stage the case was remanded for two days.

BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

FIVE HUNDRED GUESTS ENTERTAINED LAST NIGHT.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) and Mrs. Severn invited a large number of guests, including Admiral Anderson and the officers of the United States warships in port, to a dance at Government House last night. Nearly 500 guests attended. The ball-room, with its new lighting effects and hanging baskets of flowers—white and pink Honolulu creeper was used on this occasion—looked very charming but was, of course, rather crowded. The Band of the 102nd Grenadiers played for the dances and was accommodated in the alcove. The programme of the dances was:—

- 1.—Waltz *Alabama Moon*.
- 2.—Fox Trot *Salome*.
- 3.—One Step *Oh by Jingo*.
- 4.—Waltz *Beautiful Ohio*.
- 5.—Fox Trot *Somewhere in Naples*.
- 6.—Waltz *Wagoning*.
- 7.—Fox Trot *Sweet*.
- 8.—One Step *All the boys love Mary*.
- 9.—Fox Trot *Humming*.
- 10.—Waltz *Little old log Cabin in the west*.
- 11.—Fox Trot *Do you ever think of me?*
- 12.—Waltz *Dancing*.

Extra *The Sheik of Araby*. A ladies' buffet was arranged on the balcony overlooking the harbour, the staircase leading to it being tastefully arranged with flags and coloured electric lights. On arrival, the guests found the gentlemen's cloakroom on the right and the ladies' cloakroom on the left. The staircase leading to the ball-room was tastefully decorated with palms and maiden-hair fern. In the supper room was the general buffet, again decorated with hanging baskets of Honolulu creeper, and furnished with occasional tables. The dining room was converted into a card room and the gentlemen's bar was placed in the billiard room. The verandahs were furnished for sitting-out.

JUNK DESTROYED BY FIRE. CARGO OF RICE LOST.

A large junk, containing 1,300 bags of rice, was destroyed by fire at the Junk Anchorage off West Point on Sunday night.

The fire is said to have been started by the sparks from a chatty in the stern of the junk. It spread with great rapidity and by the time one of the fire boats had been brought to the scene there was little hope of saving either the junk or its cargo. The efforts of the firemen were concentrated in saving another junk whose foremast had been set alight by sparks. A second fire boat was requisitioned and with one float on either side of the craft they continued to pour water upon her until, at 1.45 a.m., two hours after the commencement of the blaze listed to one side and sank. The crew made good their escape before the blaze had got a strong hold on the junk.

ARMS SEIZURE ON A STEAMER.

POLICE OFFICER'S ENCOUNTER WITH SMUGGLERS.

Sub-Inspector Fallon conducted a raid on the s.s. *Kwong Yung* early yesterday morning and seized in the engine room 53 Mauser pistols and 5,000 rounds of ammunition. A feature of the raid was Inspector Fallon's entry into the engine room by himself. He was armed with a revolver. Directly he entered seven Chinese rushed at him and before he could protect himself he was knocked down, and his assailants made their escape before he recovered from the blow. They, however, left the arms behind.

SPORT.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

HONGKONG v. SHANGHAI.

The following have been chosen up to date by the Selection Committee to represent Hongkong:—E. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, Capt. Davies, Capt. Oliver, E. B. Reed, L. J. Davies, G. B. Sayer, O. Stapleton.

The remaining three places will be filled after next Saturday's game. The Interport match will be played on the 10th, 11th and 13th November.

"SUNSHINE ALLEY."

QUINT CORONET PICTURE.

Described as the quaintest play in which that quaint little actress, Mab Marsh (for whom it was specially written) has ever appeared, "Sunshine Alley" is being screened at the Coronet for the last time to-day. Most of the story is enacted in a queer little bird and animal store in the poor quarter of a great city and the song of a bullfinch is the keynote of the piece. One gathers, indeed, that it is the happy trilling of the bullfinch that gives the alley its name. "Sunshine Alley" will go out, if not with a crash of trumpets, at any rate with a blaze of saxophones for the ordinary Coronet orchestra is to be specially augmented to-night by the talented little band which the management of Hongkong Amusements Co. brought up here last week from Manila. They will play the very latest in the way of jazz melodies.

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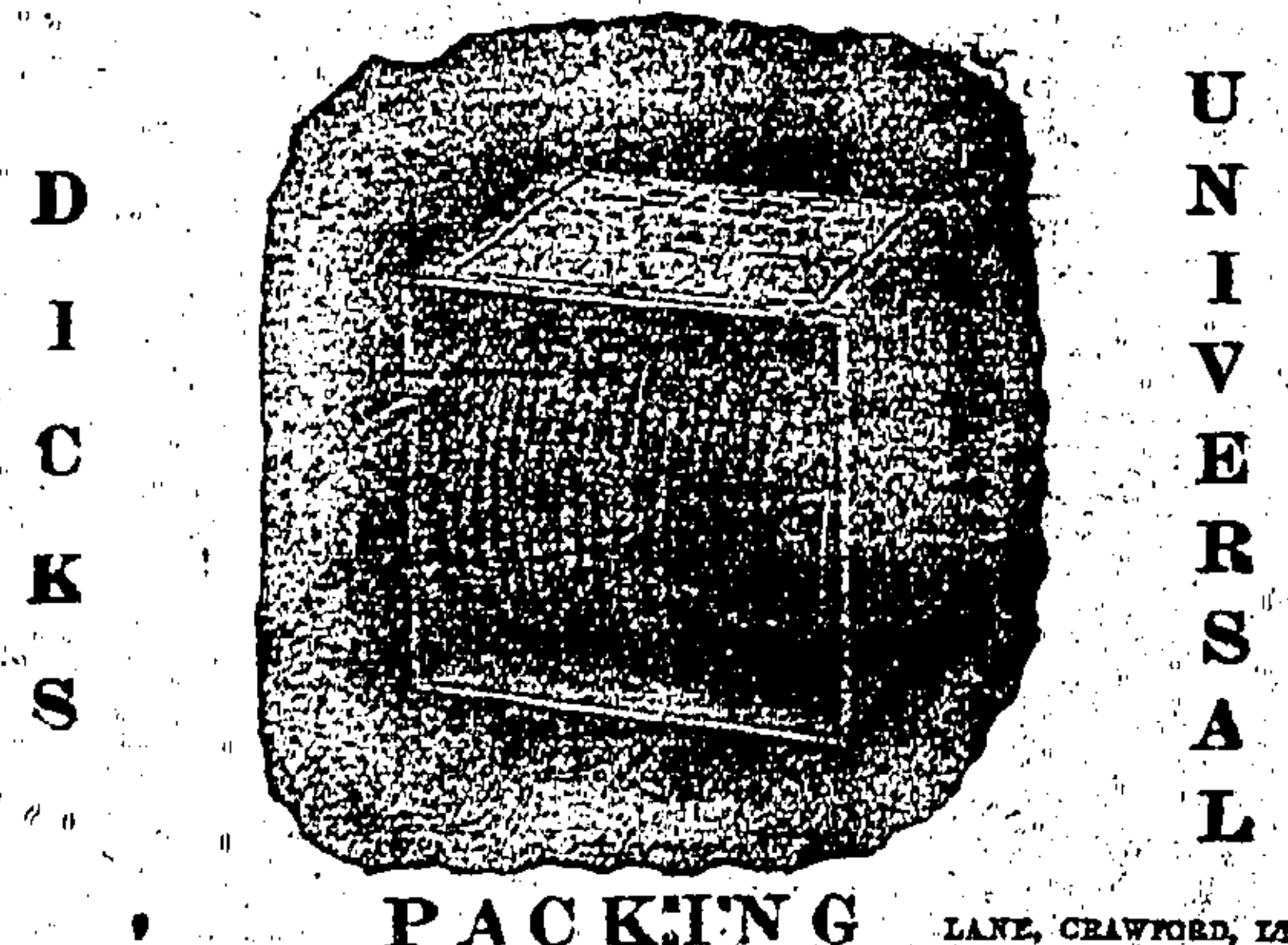
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SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS, SERGES, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

INTERPORT MATCH.

MANILA vs. HONGKONG.

A DINNER which all Members and Subscribers are invited to attend, will be given at the Hongkong Hotel on WEDNESDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, 1922, at 8 P.M. Cost of Dinner, £4.50 per head exclusive of Wine. Those wishing to attend are requested to send in their names to F. BRINTON, 40, BRADLEY & CO., Ltd., on or before 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 6th NOVEMBER. [1922]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CHAMPIONSHIP 1922.

THE FIRST ROUND OF CHAMPIONSHIP will be played at FANTING on SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12th.

The Draw is as follows—

J. M. WALKER vs. J. L. CROCKETT.
F. J. DE ROUX vs. C. E. JOHNSON.
W. GALLOWAY vs. N. L. SMITH.
J. ROBERTS vs. J. H. ROSS.

The remainder of the entrants are byes in the First Round.
The full result of the Draw may be seen in the Club House at FANTING, Deep Water Bay and Happy Valley.

By Order,
PERCY SMITH, NETH & FLEMING,
[1921] Secretaries & Treasurers.

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AND

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THE GARDEN FETE.

AND

SALE OF WORK.

AT

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

ON

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 2 P.M.

STALLS—"My Lady's Toilet," H.M.S. Tamar, Candy and Toy Stalls, Children's Stall, The Dollar Stall, Christmas Tree Stall, General stalls.

SHOWS INCLUDE—Pickpocket Lady, Bran Pie, Silhouette Gallery, Lucky Well, Naval Chase, Goldfish Pond, Live Aunt Sally, Punch and Judy.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF CHINESE BOXING AND FENCING.

MINIATURE GOLF COURSE.

PRIZES FOR 2 BEST SCORES.

ADMISSION by Garden Gate in Albert Road only. Adults, 50 cents. Children 20 cents. [1922]

LADIES and GENTLEMEN Suffering from any kind of Disease, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write present condition of the disease. Full particulars of treatment, advice, etc., free under cover. "Sai" Works, Baden-square (H.K.), Calcutta (India). [1922]

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

THE School Year is now divided into Four Terms—

(1) November 21st to Chinese New Year Holidays.

(2) The End of Chinese New Year Holidays to May 10th.

(3) May 11th to Summer Holidays.

(4) The End of Summer Holidays to November 20th.

In future the Hongkong University and the Annual School Examinations will be held in November and the New School Year's Work will begin the First Week after these Examinations.

Next Term begins on Tuesday, November 21st, 1922.

A New School Year's Work begins on Monday, November 27th.

New Boys should therefore, where possible, join the school on November 21st.

All School Fees are due on the First day of each Term.

The Annual Speech Day will be held on or about January 31st, 1923.

The Chinese New Year's Holidays will be from (about) February 1st to 28th.

W. T. FEATHERSTONE,
Head Master.

NATIONAL 8% SHORT TERM BOND.

ISSUE OF THE 11th YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC. (1922).

\$10,000,000.

WITH reference to previous notices informing the public that the undersigned has been entrusted by the Chinese Government with the service of the Loan and that it will be conducted in all respects on the same lines as the service of the 7th Year Short Term Bond Issue of 1918; SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan are hereby notified that the definitive Bonds are now ready and may be had from the Bank of China on production of their Provisional Scrip.

The denominations and numbers of the Bonds are as follows—

\$10,000 from 0000001 to 0000200.

\$1,000 from 0000001 to 0000000.

\$100 from 0000001 to 0000000.

The above Bonds have been checked by representatives of the National Loans Bureau, the Audit Department, the Bank of China, and the Inspector General of Customs, who have also witnessed the destruction of the stones from which the Bonds were printed.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.

Inspector General of Customs,
Peking, 19th October, 1922. [1922]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that the 1st NOVEMBER, 1922, the "PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY" will change their name to "THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, INC." under which latter name the business will be continued as heretofore.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1922.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
[1922]

NOTICE.

REVEALING to recent Press reports stating that the CANTON WATER WORKS have been nominated as one of the securities for the recent Loan of the Provincial Government we beg to make known to the Public the following declaration: The undermentioned Company being an organisation founded and controlled by private individuals without influence of any Government authorities or Government Official Shareholders, the present Shareholders of the CANTON WATER WORKS Co. beg to state that they do not recognise such dealing of their interests and protest against such procedure.

CANTON WATER WORKS CO.,
CANTON. [1922]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO.

(1918), LTD.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 20, George Building, Chater Road, Victoria, HONGKONG, on THURSDAY, the 9th NOVEMBER, 1922, at 11 O'clock in the FORENOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September, 1922, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 31st October, 1922, until THURSDAY, the 9th November, 1922, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1922. [1922]

FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN, 1922.

PRICE OF ISSUE: FRs. 487.50

(Payable in cash exclusively).

FREE OF TAXES.

NO PRIZES.

NOMINAL VALUE: FRs. 500.00.

Refundable at holder's option, as follows:—

On the 25th of September, 1925 for FRs. 500.00.

On the 25th of September, 1927 for FRs. 507.50.

Subscription list will be closed on the 7th NOVEMBER, 1922.

Applications will be received by—

THE BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,
Princes Building, Chater Road.

V. MARBOT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1922. [1922]

J. B. LAL,

THE ABLE INDIAN PHYSICIAN

FROM SINGAPORE.

is now ready to receive anyone who wishes to consult him on the following diseases, viz., Cold, Catarrh, Headache, Hemorrhoids, Ears, Giddiness, Toothache, Running of the Nose, Neuritis, etc., etc., and

GUARANTEES TO CURE

the above diseases in less than

TWO MINUTES.

I can cure all kinds of Eye diseases as well as other sicknesses and guarantee to cure radically.

\$1,000 REWARD.

A Reward of \$1,000 (one thousand) will be paid to any person who is able to cure the above mentioned diseases within 2 minutes, providing he does not make use of any medicine.

The medicine is my own preparation.

Consulting charge ... \$3.00

Visiting Fee ... 5.00

Consulting hours 9 A.M. to 12 Noon.

" " 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

J. B. LAL,

No. 12, NATHAN ROAD,

KOWLOON.

New Consignments of the well-known Vafadis

Egyptian Cigarettes arriving monthly—

Crown Prince, Non Plus Ultra, and

Superines.

FOR THE LADIES—"DAMES" AND

"LA FRANCE."

FOR PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

APPLY AT THE BOLD AGENTS—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

SHIPS SUPPLIED OUT OF BOND.

[1922]

THE CORONET.

MAE MARSH

SUNSHINE ALLEY.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

SPECIAL DANCE.

TICKETS ... 32.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1922. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries close Saturday, 4th November, 1922. [1922]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Sze-tow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.

Further details apply.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

PARTICULARS

of VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee.

By PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT.

On THURSDAY,

The 2nd Day of Nov. 1922, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,

At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION 2 of INLAND LOT No. 2188 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section 2 of Inland Lot No. 2188 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Leases thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,

Solicitors,

8, Des Vaux Road Central,

and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS

Auctioneers.

[1922]

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC."

SERVICES "CONTRACTUELS DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MAR-

SEILLES, also Cargo as at

"COMMISSAIRE RAMEL" from COGNAC,

are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remained undelivered after Thursday, the 2nd Nov., 1922, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 6th Nov., 1922, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 2nd Nov., 1922, at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1922. [1922]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into H.K. Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at H.K. Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 28th October.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon within the fortnightly period.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer's Godown; and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd Nov., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th Nov., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 18th October, 1922. [1922]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

THE M/S

"MALAYA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th of November, 1922, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on the 4th of November, 1922, at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 7th of November or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Agents.

[1922]

INTIMATION

W. & A. GILBEY'S

"SPEY ROYAL"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

THE CHOICEST and OLDEST procurable.

Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey,

Ltd., being the proprietors of

Three Highland Distilleries,

are in a position second to

none to supply the finest

possible Scotch Whisky.

"SPEY ROYAL" Scotch

Whisky has been matured

for many years in their own

Excise Bonded Warehouse,

and has been specially stored

in Sherry Casks.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON &

CO. LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

BIRTH.

WELLBELOVE.—At Shanghai, on October 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. E. WELLBELOVE, a daughter.

DEATH.

CLARK.—At the home of her son, Edward L. Clark, Shanghai, on October 22nd, HARRIET FULLER CLARK, missionary in Japan for 35 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 31st, 1922.

JAPANESE EVACUATION OF VLADIVOSTOCK.

AFTER the many alarming predictions we have had regarding the fate which threatened Vladivostock from the advance upon the city of the troops of the Far Eastern Republic—commonly described as the Red troops—it is a relief to learn that these troops entered the town under perfect discipline, that they received a sympathetic reception from the bulk of the populace, and that "no untoward incident occurred." A collision with the Japanese troops in the city had been feared, but we gather from the reports that when the Reds were approaching the so-called neutral zone, the Japanese commander entered into negotiations and as a consequence the entry of the Red Army into the city was delayed until the Japanese troops had been evacuated. Thus ends a chapter in the military history of Japan which all concerned could wish had never been written. The military expedition into Siberia was decided upon by the Allied authorities in the last year of the war. The arrangement was that Japan should contribute 7,000 troops, and America 7,000, and there was, in addition, a small force of British troops. The object of the expedition was threefold: firstly, to rescue the Czech-Slovak who were represented as being in danger of annihilation by the Bolsheviks; secondly, to prevent the German and Austrian prisoners of war forming themselves into an army; and, thirdly, to protect the enormous stores of war material which the Allies had landed at Vladivostock for the purpose

of aiding the Russian army while they were yet in the war against Germany, from now falling into the hands of the Bolsheviks or the army of German prisoners which, report said, was being organised in Siberia. The original Japanese force of 7,000 steadily grew until it reached one of 20,000. Some sort of a protest against this increase was made by the United States, but Japan justified this great expansion of her force by saying that she was under an obligation under an agreement with the Chinese War Office to assist whenever it should be necessary in the protection of the Chinese border from invasion by the Bolsheviks. Japan with her large force was able to push as far as Irkutsk, controlling all the line to the east of that point. Everybody is aware, however, that the Allied Military Expedition into Siberia was simply wasted effort. We heard no more of the menace of an army formed of German prisoners of war, but we are not aware that it has ever been contended that plans of that nature were frustrated by the presence of the Allied expeditions, or that it found sufficient warrant for the second purpose of the expedition—the rescue of the Czech-Slovaks. The time came when the British and the American forces withdrew, leaving the field entirely to the Japanese, and they have been in the country for four years. It appears that the Expedition has cost the Japanese nation in treasure over 600,000,000 yen. What sacrifice of life it has involved we do not know. While there has been no fighting on a big scale, a good many lives have been lost in local engagements. The Japanese have endeavoured to reconcile the Russians to the idea that they were in Siberia in the interests of the maintenance of peace, and security but in this they signally failed, and a growing popular opposition in Japan to the maintenance of this Army in Siberia at a cost incommensurate with any advantages likely to be gained eventually brought about the decision to withdraw the troops. The evacuation has now been in progress for some weeks. We do not know whether the troops which have just evacuated Vladivostock represent the last of the great expeditionary force, but we presume there can be few more left in Siberian territory. What arrangements have been made regarding the disposal of the enormous stores of arms and ammunition that we have heard of so often, the cables have omitted to state. The Japanese had proposed that the City Assembly at Vladivostock should assume charge of them, but the Assembly declined the responsibility. The Assembly preferred that the Consular Body should take charge of these stores, but the Consuls were as disinclined as the City Assembly. Thus the Japanese Army Command was driven to the expedient of trying to organise among the resident population a "Peace Maintenance Society" into whose care the arms might be delivered, and failing this they had come to the conclusion that the only alternative was to abandon the arms. It would be the crowning grief of the expedition if these stores have at last come into the possession of the Bolsheviks.

The completion of the large reclamation, below the Bluff at Yokohama and the opening of the new Yamashita bridge across the creek from the corner of the Grand Hotel to the reclaimed area has just been celebrated.

On Armistice Day, Saturday, Nov. 11th, there will be a special service at St. John's Cathedral, at 10.40 a.m., when the Bishop will preach and His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will be present.—ADVT.

The

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)THE ITALIAN UPHEAVAL.
FIGHTING IN THE PROVINCES.

Rome, October 29th.

The disturbances which occurred at Bologna on Saturday, resulted in a conflict between the Fascists and Government forces, in which one of the latter was killed and one wounded. Other collisions took place at San Ruffillo, two Fascists being killed. In an affray at Verona there was one fatality. The Fascists at Genoa set fire to the headquarters of the Railwaymen's Union, but there were no serious incidents in other provinces.

EARLIER CABLES.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

London, October 29th.

The news from Italy is somewhat conflicting. The Italian Embassy in Paris announces that the situation in Italy is tranquil. It is privately reported in Paris that a new Italian Ministry has been formed with a majority of Fascists; but, according to the *Gazzetta d'Italia*, Signor Salandra has been requested to form a Cabinet and has asked time to consider his reply.

Meanwhile, Signor Mussolini, who is at Milan, has issued a proclamation that the Fascist military command has assumed the direction of affairs. Signor Mussolini declared his readiness to form a Cabinet if called upon by the King.

MARTIAL LAW AT MILAN.

The *Milan* correspondent at Milan reports that martial law has been proclaimed at Milan, and that all meetings are forbidden, all permits to carry arms, cancelled, and a number of Fascists from outside arrested for illegally carrying arms. Motor traffic has stopped, but the trams are running a restricted service. Public services generally have been suspended, and the shops are closed. The city is calm. The Fascists have taken possession of the office of the *Popolo d'Italia*, where they have installed their headquarters and have erected sandbag barricades around the building. They have also taken over the Polytechnic and the Bersaglieri barracks. Military forces have been placed with machine-guns at strategic points. Troops of Carabinieri are guarding the approaches to the Central Square, where all traffic has stopped. Royal Guards and Carabinieri are guarding the Via San Marco, where the Fascist headquarters are situated. All troops, except those on duty, are confined to barracks. The Fascists claim to have taken possession of several towns.

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI TO FORM CABINET.

Rome, October 29th.

Following the refusal of Signor Salandra to form a Ministry, the King asked the Fascist leader, Signor Mussolini, to form a Cabinet.

FASCIST LEADER'S PLANS.

Later.

Signor Mussolini refuses to participate in any Cabinet, but, apparently, is willing to form one himself, keeping the portfolios of the Interior and Foreign Affairs in his own hands, and distributing the remaining portfolios among various parties, including the Catholics. "It is expected that when Signor Mussolini is formally entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet, possibly to-day, there will be no further Fascist action. In order to supply the thousands of Fascist troops camped around Rome, Fascist leaders requisitioned all available motor conveyances, including buses plying between Rome and the surrounding country. These vehicles can be seen leaving the city full of sacks of bread, without interference by the police, whose attitude is sympathetic.

KING'S ACTION APPROVED.

Rome, October 29th.

All the newspapers eulogize the King's refusal to sign the martial-law order. The city is normal in appearance to-day. Trams and other vehicles are circulating as usual. There were some disturbances directed against the premises of anti-Fascist newspapers.

ARMY AND NAVY ASSIST THE FASCIST.

Hitherto the Fascist uprising has been almost entirely bloodless. The successes which have given momentum to the movement are attributable to widespread support, including the greater part of the Army and Navy. The Fascists claim control of Tuscany and Umbria, and are now encircling the towns in Basilicata and Calabria.

Disregarding the military order, the Fascists continue to wear uniforms in Rome, where a parade in the streets was acclaimed by the populace.

The Fascist headquarters were later returned to the owners amidst frantic enthusiasm. Trams and buses have returned to-day, and the city resumed its normal aspect until the afternoon, when bodies of the Fascists conflicted with Communists, resulting in one being killed and several wounded. Telegrams from the provinces report further seizures of public buildings, but no further fighting.

(Continued on front of 4th column.)

LATEST CABLES.

DRUG TRAFFIC IN LONDON.

CHINESE ARRESTED IN WEST END.

London, October 29th.

The drug traffic is occupying the attention of the London Police. Three Chinese opium smokers, residing in Poplar, were convicted at the Thames Police Court, and fines, ranging from twenty-five shillings to three pounds were imposed.

Three Chinese have been arrested in the West End. It is alleged they were in possession of a quantity of cocaine.

BRITAIN'S DEBT TO AMERICA.
BRITISH MISSION TO NEGOTIATE.

London, October 29th.

It is understood that a mission to negotiate with the United States Government, on the question of funding the British debt, is likely to depart for America between the end of the elections and Christmas. The personnel of the mission has not yet been decided.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION IN BRITAIN.

LONDON TO MANCHESTER ROUTE SUCCESSFUL.

London, October 29th.

Great Britain's first internal air route, connecting London with Manchester, has already proved successful. During the first six days, ending on Saturday, air expresses on this route carried forty passengers.

EARLIER CABLES.

M. LENIN INTERVIEWED.

SOVIET ASPIRATIONS.

London, October 29th.

The first interview with M. Lenin since his illness is published by the *Observer* from its Moscow correspondent, who says that M. Lenin appeared to be full of life and health. "M. Lenin declared that the Soviet aimed at the friendship both of England and France, and if Russia and the Federated States were not allowed to participate in the Near East Conference it would spoil the possibility of peaceful development in Europe. The limitation of Russian participation to the question of the Straits would inevitably lead to economic friction which might hurt France and England in the very near future. The Russian programme included the satisfaction of the national aspirations of Turkey, the closing of the Straits to all armed ships in peace as well as in war, and full freedom for commercial shipping. The Soviet opposed the League of Nations controlling the Straits.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

ROMANIAN REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED.

Bucharest, October 29th.

The Foreign Minister, M. Ducea, will represent Rumania at the Near East conference.

SOUND IN THE UPPER ATMOSPHERE.

THE OLDBROCK EXPERIMENT.

Amsterdam, October 29th.

The explosion at Oldbrock (mentioned in yesterday's cable messages) occurred under the most favourable conditions. The clouds were high and the atmosphere clear. There was a slight frost and no strong wind. Five thousand kilograms of ammonium per-chlorate were piled in a crater three metres deep and exploded by means of an electric wire. A column of fire and smoke shot up to a great height with a noise like a thunderclap and lasted for several minutes. Not a tree or plant was left standing in an area of 150 metres round the crater, which is now nine metres deep.

Thousands were on the *qui vive* yesterday afternoon for the Oldbrock explosion but nothing was heard, even the most delicate instruments being unaffected.

When Rome awoke yesterday morning the only signs of impending excitement were the cessation of trams, and all means of locomotion, while the bridges uniting the various quarters were closed with barbed-wire. Cavalry, artillery, and armoured cars dominated the strategic points of the city, and troops occupied the Fascist headquarters. General Pugliese issued a proclamation forbidding gatherings and processions, also the wearing of uniforms. Astonishment reached a climax when the proclamation of a state of siege was posted up, but was shortly rescinded on account of the King's refusal to sign it, on the ground that such measures were antiquated, and he was averse from taking any step obliging soldiers to fire at their subjects.

Thousands of Fascist and Nationalist in characteristic uniform marched in military formation to the Quirinal Palace, where their spokesmen thanked the King for his action. His Majesty replied appreciating the demonstration of loyalty.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

ANOTHER AMERICAN BANK OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

A SUCCESSFUL RUSS.

New York, October 29th.

Henry Werblow, arrested on his arrival from China and charged with attempting to defraud the Asia Banking Corporation, was lured home from Shanghai by a ruse, as it was impossible to secure his extradition from China. His directors at New York wrote to him suggesting that he return, with the prospect of securing a higher post.

ACCUSED'S BROTHER ARRESTED.

Robert Werblow, his brother, in the employ of the China National Bank, New York, has also been arrested. A third man, who in the name of Max Elliott is stated to have collected the sums in London, supposedly transferred by cable, is still at large.

ELLIOTT'S PART IN THE ALLEGED FRAUD.

It is alleged that Henry Werblow, before he went to Shanghai, found the key to the code used by the Guaranty Trust Company. He is then alleged to have cabled the transfers from an account with the Asia Banking Corporation to Elliott, who is charged with cabling some of the money thus obtained, back to Shanghai. The Guaranty Trust Company state that they have recovered \$22,000.

"WHITE" EXODUS FROM VLADIVOSTOCK.

EIGHT THOUSAND IN KOREA.

Tokyo, October 30th.

Eight thousand White refugees from Vladivostock have arrived at Gensan (Korea) and are seeking relief in Tokyo. It is understood they are fairly well supplied for the present. General Sasonoff, who headed the refugees, is expected to arrive at Tokyo in order to confer with his compatriots.

JAPAN'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED.

Tokyo, October 30th.

The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of a system of education in Japan was celebrated to-day.

The Regent, the Premier and other prominent persons were present at the Imperial University of Tokyo, where speeches were delivered. Lectures were delivered in all the schools, and rewards were given for distinguished services in the cause of education.

THE PROSPECTS OF SILVER.

PROBABLE CHINA DEMAND.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their weekly circular, note a detailed statement regarding the Pittman Act was made by Senator Pittman on August 28th, and the following remarks in connection therewith are an extract from the *New York Chronicle* of September 9th:—

"Referring to the probability of silver going above a dollar an ounce before the Government has purchased sufficient silver under the Pittman Act, Senator Pittman declared that beyond doubt in the near future there will be great competition in the purchase of silver. It may be within one year, it may require two years, but in any event, it is almost certain, in his view, that the price of silver will go above a dollar an ounce before the fund for the purchase of American-produced silver under the Pittman Act is exhausted. "If this takes place," he continued, "then the Government will cease to buy silver when it goes above a dollar an ounce, and the fund will remain on hand as a constant assurance and guarantee to meet any emergency at any time to protect American-produced silver at \$1 an ounce."

In citing facts to prove the early competition in the purchase of silver, the Senator referred to the fact that "the demand for silver in China has always been enormous. This demand is now depressed because of the failure of crops in China and the deplorable economic and political conditions existing there, and yet it is evident that China is going to develop rapidly in the next few years, and with this development will come a greatly increased demand for silver." He furthermore asserted that "the moving picture industry is to-day one of the largest users of silver, and this silver, when once used, goes out of existence."

RAILWAY DISASTER IN FRANCE.

EXPRESS COLLIDES WITH GOODS TRAIN.

Paris, October 29th.

Ten were killed and 30 injured in a collision between the Brexet express and a goods train at the station of Chateaudun, in Cote Du Nord.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES IN SIAM.

PROMINENT ENGLISHMAN ARRESTED.

The *Bangkok Times* of October 17th, reports:—

Mr. D. Newbrowner, F.C.I., F.I.A., accountant, auditor, broker, and so far as we know still general manager of the Kiam Hoo Co., was arrested by the police last night and is now lodged in the International Gaol. The arrest took place in the neighbourhood of the Central Hospital. Other arrests made were two Annamites, two Annamite females, and two Chinese. One Annamite male escaped for the time being.

The police, under the chief of the Special Branch, Phya Adhikarna Prasas, subsequently searched the house of Mr. Newbrowner, and removed to the Police headquarters a very comprehensive plant, comprising a printing press, paper, litho stones, blocks or cliches, unnumbered and unsigned ten tical notes, signed and numbered notes, ink, etc. This very complete outfit arranged on the sash, at the Local Government building, attracted the utmost attention this morning. Between 20,000 and 30,000 ticals worth of false ten tical notes were seized, but the counting had not been completed when our reporter left. The notes are more than a colourable imitation. When compared with ten ticals of undoubted genuineness, these new notes would to the bank commander exhibit differences sufficient to stamp them as forgeries. But after being used, and their surface made dirty, the notes seized would pass as good currency amongst ordinary folk. The Police have reason to believe that there is a good number of the notes in circulation, principally in the bazaar. It is said that three false ten tical notes were rejected by the Hongkong Bank a few days ago, but whether they emanated from the Wireless-road press or elsewhere is not known. The plant seized by the police was capable of printing six ten tical notes at once. Two stones were used, one for each colour of ink. The watermark was apparently placed on separately, one of the blocks seized being a replica of that used in the ordinary ten tical note, albeit a trifle on the large size. The Siamese signatures and the numbering were apparently separate processes, as is the case in the Paper Currency Department, the printed notes being sent out by Thos. de la Rue and Company, and the signatures of the Minister of Finance and head of the Paper Currency Department being printed on here. Several type holders containing numbers and signatures were among the seized property.

Mr. Newbrowner, his mother, Mrs. Jelstrup, and other members of his household, were accommodated at the Local Government building this morning, and as stated above Mr. Newbrowner was later removed to the International Gaol, and will, in due course, be brought before the International Court.

Mr. George Daniel Newbrowner came from the Straits to Bangkok. He had been here dealing in orchids, before settling down here in 1917. He has taken a keen interest in racing and at the present time has a string of horses in training. In Bangkok Mr. Newbrowner was successively with Messrs. Barrow Brown and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. G. Kluser and Co., and is the liquidator of the Chino-Siam Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. He was in business on his own account for some time and is President of the Straits Jovial Minstrels.

For over a year Bangkok has been plagued with counterfeit ten satang pieces and ten-tical notes. They have been manufactured here and also imported. The detective work of the police has been excellent, and useful arrests have been made again and again. This latest capture, however, is a matter of first-class importance, and the greatest credit must be attributed to the Police, and to the Special Branch and its head in particular. That is said entirely without prejudice to Mr. Newbrowner personally. Whoever were engineering this criminal business, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the seizure has been made.

The prisoners were charged in the Court on October 19th.

Asked by the Bench whether he pleaded "guilty" or "not guilty" Mr. Newbrowner replied, "I am not guilty." The things were not found in my house, but in a house in my compound rented by these men" (indicating the other prisoners).

The four prisoners also pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Newbrowner then stood up and said that he did not know Hai Hui or Nai Suun (two Chinese prisoners). The house in his compound had been rented by Hai Ho (an Annamite) and Mr. Henri Marcelle (a Eurasian) together with another man who appeared to be missing.

Marcelle (aged 18) is one of the prisoners, Mr. Newbrowner's age is given as 31.

BY AIR TO BERLIN.

The *Star* foresees difficulties confronting the inauguration of the projected London-Berlin air service which was timed to begin in October. The journal points out that under the Treaty of Versailles Germany is bound to grant foreign nations facilities to fly over her territory, but this provision terminates during the present year; while, on the contrary, the limitation imposed on German aviation will continue. The paper thinks that Germany will decline to confer facilities on British machines unless she is granted compensating relaxation restrictions which Great Britain might be willing to concede, but France would oppose. The outcome, it says, is that the inauguration is so doubtful that the Air Ministry is known to have prepared alternative plans.

QUININE AND MALARIA.

RESULTS OF F.M.S. RESEARCH WORK.

The annual report for 1921 of the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, attached to the F.M.S. Medical Department for the same period, contains the following interesting statements on quinine treatment in malaria:—During the year enquiries were made into the occurrence of quinine-resistant cases of malaria, and into the most suitable form of administering quinine and the total alkaloids of cinchona bark. These investigations are still in progress and a more detailed report will be furnished when they have been completed.

The majority of the Medical Officers in the British army who were called upon to treat malaria during the great war had never encountered the disease before, but all of them had been taught that it was one of the few diseases for which there exists a drug which is a specific cure, namely quinine. Consequently they entered upon the treatment of malaria with light hearts, fully expecting that they could cure it in a few days with two or three doses of quinine. They were grievously disappointed when they found that most of their patients were not cured and that many become worse instead of better.

They felt that they had been deceived and that quinine was useless. Numerous letters and papers were published showing that ten, twenty or even thirty per cent. of malarial infections were resistant to quinine. It was not realised that to cure malaria, quinine must be given regularly every day, for a long period, and that the British soldier avoided taking it whenever he could. Civilians are no better in this respect, and one nation is as bad as another. Terburgh writes of his experience in Java "If one permits the presence of but one small opening in the net through which the patient can wriggle it will become a matter of sport to squirm through it, to avoid quinine treatment."

RESULTS OF INADEQUATE TREATMENT.

In the treatment of trypanosomiasis with atoxyl, though the drug acts well at first and kills most of the parasites in the body, a few remain and from these springs a new generation of trypanosomes which are unaffected by the drug, so that the patient no longer benefits by its administration. These resistant trypanosomes, Erlich called "atoxyl-fast." Similarly many people who have had experience of malaria consider that when it is inadequately treated by quinine a race of quinine-resistant parasites may develop which they term "quine-fast" and they state that a patient who harbours such parasites is no longer benefited by quinine. The following paragraph from the annual report of the Nairobi Laboratory (1918) is given as an illustration of this hypothesis: "The blood of certain patients, slides from whom were sent to control treatment, would turn up positive with distressing frequency showing the ineffectiveness of treatment once parasites have been allowed to become quinine-fast."

Quinine resistance is held to be of two kinds; the drug is supposed to fail either because the patient is too weak and debilitated to overcome the disease, or because the parasites have become quinine-fast from prolonged administration of the drug. It is clearly of great importance to us in this country, where malaria is common, to determine if the above views are correct and if there are cases which resist treatment with quinine. Some years ago, as the result of experience in the treatment of a large number of cases in the General Hospital at Kuala Lumpur, we came to the conclusion that when a case of malaria appeared to be uninfected by quinine, it was either because the dresser did not give it to the patient or because the patient managed to avoid swallowing it. There may be other reasons for the apparent failure of quinine. Some although the dose is given and swallowed, it fails to cure because it has been adulterated. When the Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation was working in Kuala Lumpur they discovered that a sample of quinine which they employed had been grossly adulterated. In 1918, Dr. Glennie, the Municipal Health Officer of Singapore, found that the quinine on sale in some of the dispensaries in that town had been adulterated to the extent of 50 per cent. Sometimes that fault lies with the dispenser but his mistakes rarely come to light unless, as in a case which occurred some five years ago, he dispenses a poisonous drug such as strychnine in place of quinine.

OTHER CAUSES OF FAILURE.

But apart from these causes of failure in treatment, many authorities believe that malaria resists treatment by quinine in a large proportion of cases, in the sense that while the patients are taking as much as twenty grains every day, they continue to have attacks of fever with asexual parasites in the peripheral blood. During the war we investigated a number of apparently quinine-resistant cases which occurred among soldiers who had been infected in Macedonia, Egypt and other parts of the world; but we found that in every instance the disease responded to treatment with quinine. Only a few of these men were very ill at the time we saw them, and they were all being well nursed and well fed; consequently the objection was raised that quinine resistance is unlikely to occur under such conditions, and that it should be looked for among debilitated people, saturated with malaria who have undergone great privation and hardships. Recently the opportunity occurred to study the question of quinine-resistance among such a group of people. By the courtesy of the Medical Officer in charge, we were permitted to examine a number of cases admitted to the District Hospital in Kuala Lumpur; most of them were vagrants, thrown out of work in consequence of the low price of rubber, who had been wandering about

the country with no money and very little to eat. Some of them were little more than skeletons, and over 53 per cent. were suffering from dysentery.

WORD THROUGHOUT TREATMENT.

We considered that the most satisfactory way of approaching the question was to treat and examine a few patients very thoroughly ourselves, rather than to attempt the investigation of a large number treated and examined by others. The routine treatment of malaria in the District Hospital at Kuala Lumpur consists of ten grains of quinine sulphate in solution, three times a day, and for the purposes of our enquiry we considered as a quinine-resistant case any patient who still had malaria after he had been on this treatment for a week or more.

More than 37 per cent. of the malaria patients treated in the hospital appeared to be quinine-resistant in this sense. We investigated 44 such cases, but none of them proved to be truly quinine-resistant; in one instance a small number of parasites persisted in the peripheral blood without fever, in spite of quinine, but in all the others, both the fever and the parasites disappeared under regular treatment with quinine administered by ourselves. The quinine employed in the routine hospital treatment was of good quality and we were driven to the conclusion that the reason why the disease had resisted treatment in these cases, before they came under our care, was that the patients had not been swallowing the quinine which had been prescribed for them.

The routine procedure, which we adopted, was to give ten grains of quinine twice a day (sulphate, bi-hydrochloride or cinchona febrifuge) over a period of four weeks. The quinine was placed by Dr. Fletcher, in the patient's mouth, which was inspected after he had swallowed to make sure that there was no evasion. The date and hour of administering the dose was then noted and initialled, on a slip of paper at the head of the patient's bed. Frequent examinations of blood-films were made by the Protozoologist, Miss Jepps, and by the Assistant Surgeon, Mr. A. Viswalingam. An average of nineteen blood-films and four thick films was examined in each case during the four weeks of treatment.

Some of the forty-four supposed quinine-resistant patients had been undergoing the routine hospital treatment for a considerable time with little or no benefit. Twenty-one had received routine treatment for more than one week but less than two weeks, thirteen for more than two weeks but less than four, and ten for more than four weeks. When we gave these patients quinine ourselves, and saw that they swallowed it, their temperatures quickly became normal and, except in the one case mentioned above, the parasites rapidly disappeared from the peripheral blood.

A TYPICAL CASE.

As we have stated before, the conclusion was forced upon us that the patients whose fever resisted the routine hospital treatment, were resistant because they were not swallowing the quinine which they were supposed to be taking. The following case is given as an example of many similar instances. We examined blood-films from a patient named Tan Siang on the twenty-fourth day of his routine hospital treatment (thirty grains of quinine daily), and we found an average of 2.2 subtertian ring parasites in each field of the microscope. We gave him ten grains of quinine twice a day and saw that he swallowed it, with the result that after three days he had no fever and no parasites, nor did they recur during the subsequent four weeks of his treatment; at the end of his time he had gained ten pounds in weight and his haemoglobin had increased by ten per cent. The improvement in general health was a marked feature in most of the pseudo-quine-resistant patients while they were under our treatment. At the commencement of treatment the average percentage of haemoglobin was 61; at the end of four weeks it was 74. The average weight of adults was 88 lbs. (six stone four lbs.) at the beginning, and 91 lbs. at the end of the course. The increase in the average weight was small because many of the patients suffered from dropsy which disappeared during treatment.

Lack of faith in quinine is sometimes due to errors in diagnosis. A man who is suffering from malaria may have, at the same time, some other disease or complication which is unquinnable by quinine, so that his temperature remains high in spite of its careful administration. These cases are frequently cited as examples of quinine-resistance. We have investigated five such cases during the past year; two were suffering from tuberculosis, two from bronchopneumonia and one from cellulitis. In each instance the malaria yielded readily to quinine which, of course, had no effect upon the complicating disease.

OTOGENARIAN'S DOWNFALL.

An extraordinary reversal of fortune was revealed at the Westminster Police Court on September 23rd, when an otogenarian, Frederick Hall Kirby, described as a consulting engineer, was charged with having obtained food and lodging by fraud and false pretences at an hotel. The accused's solicitor said that Mr. Kirby, in his younger days, had been engaged in India, and built docks at Bombay and carried out other works under Government. His income was then not less than £10,000 a year, but afterwards he got into the hands of company promoters and lost a large fortune. He was now partially blind, and his mind was enfeebled to a certain extent. He was a man of the highest character, and the solicitor suggested that he should be sent to the workhouse infirmary. The Magistrate said that he would discharge him on a medical certificate being produced regarding his feebleness of mind and he could go to the infirmary.

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BEECHAM'S PILLSMOTHER OF THE KING'S
CHAMPION.
AN ANCIENT FEUDAL OFFICE.

The death has occurred at Scrivelby Court, Lincolnshire, of Mrs. Dymoke, mother of Mr. Frank Seaman Dymoke, the present holder of the ancient hereditary title of King's Champion.

Before her marriage, in 1861, to Mr. F. S. Dymoke, who died in 1893, she was Miss Mary Ann Pollexfen. Although in her ninety-second year, she retained all her faculties till within a few weeks of her death.

The office of "King's Champion," which is peculiar to England, has its origin far back in feudal times. The function of the champion, when the full ceremonial of the Coronation was performed, was to ride, clad in complete armour, into Westminster Hall during the Coronation banquet and to challenge to single combat any who should impugn the King's right to the Throne. History tells of no occasion on which the challenge was accepted.

The office is said to have been held under William the Conqueror by Robert, or Roger, Marmion, whose ancestors had been hereditary champions in Normandy. The first authentic record, however, is a charter of Henry I., signed by Robert Marmion, and the earliest record of the actual exercise of the office is that of the Coronation of Richard II., when it was performed by Sir John Dymoke, who held the manor of Scrivelby in right of his wife Margaret de Ludlow, the daughter and co-heiress of Philip Marmion, last Baron Marmion.

The picturesque ceremonial was last performed in its completeness at the Coronation of George IV., but at the Coronations of King Edward VII. and King George V., Mr. F. S. Dymoke bore the standard of England in Westminster Abbey.

NO BABIES. NO VOTE.

Premier Stamboulisky of Bulgaria, in discussing the question of extension of the elective franchise to the women of his country, advances some novel plans as to the qualifications to be demanded of such women as seek the right to vote. In other lands there have been restrictions that set up the ownership of property as a prerequisite to enrollment among the electors. Even in the United States some Commonwealths once restricted the voters' list to the names of those who were possessed of a "freehold" or other property. In that country many of the most ind-fatigable agitators for "votes for women" through the long period of campaigning for "women's rights" were spinsters or childless matrons.

Stamboulisky's decree relating to voting qualifications fixes no property ownership qualification and gives no hope to the spinsters, that section of the population that in other nations has been the major element in the propaganda for women's enfranchisement, for the Premier flatly declares that only those women who are engaged in agricultural labour and those who are the mothers of children shall be permitted to vote.

His motto in the matter of extension of the franchise is, "No work and no babies, no vote." Similar restrictions in England and the United States would bar from the ballot many of the women whose names have been most illustrious among the emancipators of the sex. Bulgaria thus appears to be taking a position unique among nations in dealing with the political status of women. The same Premier who insists on limiting the franchise for women to those engaged in productive labour and those who are the mothers of the race appointed a woman to a high diplomatic post in Washington—the first woman to be named for such a responsible position in an embassy to this country—and this young woman, so signally honoured, is not of the people who labour in industrial or agricultural pursuits. She is rather to be classed as an aristocrat than as a peasant or industrial wage-worker.

TELL OFF BY NUMBERS!

In order to render introductions unnecessary, it is suggested, says a home paper, that the scientists who attend the meetings of the British Association at Hull this year should be numbered. This is a long-needed innovation. It ought to be adopted at all social gatherings. Think of the times that you have been introduced to a girl at a dance, and have been reduced to putting her on your programme as "Big ears," or "Carrots," or "Ludger in off hind leg." And imagine the plight of a young man who lost his programme and had it returned to him by the lady he had distinguished as "The fifty flapper of forty!"

A DOLLAR EACH FOR HIS
CHILDREN.
REPROACHES FROM THE GRAVE.

The late Mr. Park Benjamin, the lawyer, author, and father-in-law of the late Enrico Caruso, the tenor, describing his children as parasites, has cut off all five with a dollar each in a will, for which probate was recently asked.

The will also provides that the bulk of the estate, amounting to about £100,000, shall go to his adopted daughter, Miss Anna Bolchi, formerly the governess of Mr. Benjamin's daughter Dorothy, now Mrs. Caruso.

Mr. Benjamin at the time refused to sanction the marriage. Mr. Benjamin's will states that he has made no further bequests to his children "because of their long-continued and persistent undutiful and unfilial conduct towards myself. This I do after mature and careful deliberation, not because of any one act severally, or jointly, performed by my children. They have never appeared to recognise that they had any duties to me, as their father. I have had only ingratitude and no help in supporting the many heavy burdens I have had to bear."

It is understood that the children will contest the will on the ground that their father was unduly influenced by Miss Bolchi.

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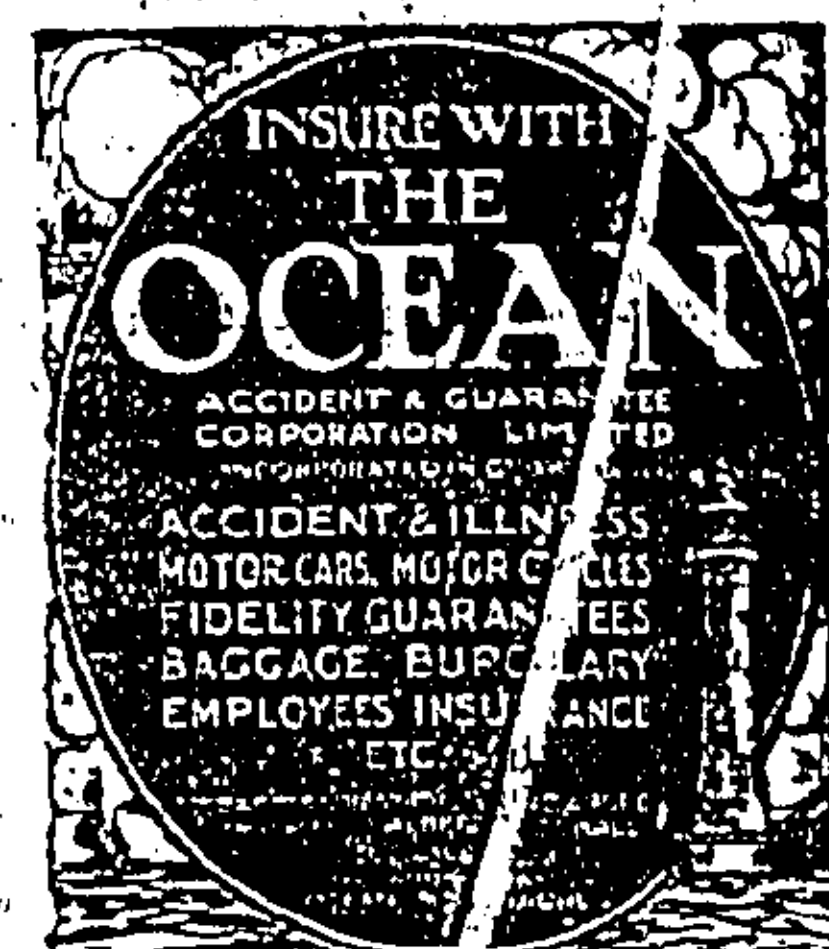
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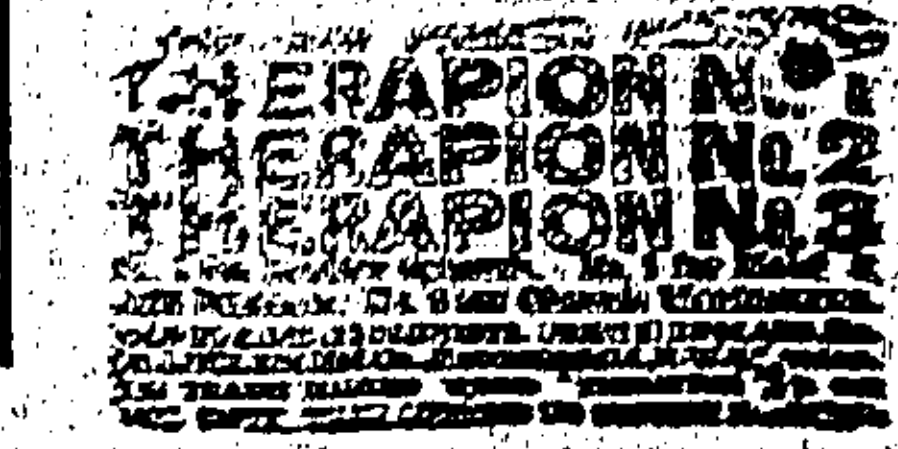
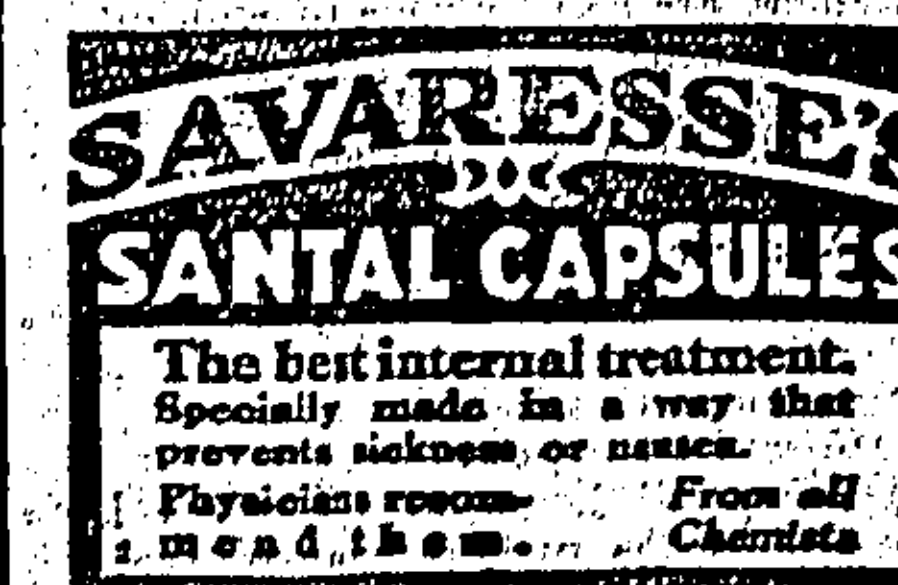
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MENACE OF TRUSTS.

EFFECT OF MARK INFLATION.

GERMAN WAGES AND PRICES.

[FROM "THE TIMES", CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, September 18th.
The German industrial companies are hard at work in the process of adjusting their capital to the new basis of the inflated mark currency.
A few days hence the great Phoenix Iron Corporation will meet to offer a further issue of thirty million marks [about £4,600] to bring its share capital up to three hundred million marks [£46,000]. The smaller corporations have been getting into the market with their prospectuses at top speed in the fear that late comers should find themselves stranded. All through the past week capital increases were appearing at the rate of thirty to forty million marks a day. Soon the general demand is likely to come with a rush, and it is a question when the limit of the investing public will be reached.

The Klockner Trust, one of the largest Westphalian combines, has just issued its report, which throws a striking light upon the effect of inflation. The Trust is composed of six groups engaged in coal-mining, iron smelting and foundering, steel production, and the manufacture of iron and steel products. After writing off large sums and placing other large sums to reserve, its undertakings altogether show more than double the profit made in the previous year. Then they declare dividends as follows:—Lothringer Mines, 30 per cent. (16 per cent. in the previous year); Hasper Iron and Steel Works, 41 per cent. (20 per cent.); Georg-Marion Mines, 24 per cent. (14 per cent.); Dusseldorfer Iron and Steel Works, 17 per cent. (10 per cent.); and Königsberg Mines, 30 per cent. (10 per cent.).

On the surface such dividends would seem too good to be true, but if looked at in relation to the dollar or the pound sterling they assume a very different appearance. A holder of one thousand shares of one thousand marks each in a concern that paid 16 per cent. last year received, with the pound at 250 marks, the equivalent in marks of about £640. The same shareholder receiving 30 per cent. with the pound at 6,500 is receiving the equivalent of about £45. Of course, its spending value in Germany is much higher than £45, but it serves to give an indication of the decline in the mark value.

To produce the same income as the current exchange it would be necessary for the companies to pay 416 per cent., or for the holding to be increased to 13,870 shares at 1,000 marks.

GROWTH OF TRUSTS.

One of the consequences has been a further extension of the trust system. The smaller companies have not the capital to fit their schemes of production and are obliged to borrow. It is then that they come up against the difficulties of obtaining advances from the bankers when there is a credit stringency. They are left with the alternative of going out of business or being absorbed by a trust.

The result has been a good deal of voluntary liquidation and an extension of the trust system. Some of the lesser combines suggest a picture of drunken men holding one another up: inflation seems to get into the head of the smaller concern and weaken its legs, much as alcohol affects those who cannot carry it. Others are quietly taken in tow by the big trusts, given first aid, put in chains, and made use of. The powerful concerns tend more and more to control others. The trusts are completing themselves in other directions. They control their supplies of raw materials and plant; they are shareholders in the banks that finance them; they own the production of their accessories and their transport, and often enough they own or part own their competitors. Trust stands opposite to trust, and in some cases a working agreement which constitutes them into a monopoly has already been arrived at.

Inflation has really put a new power into their hands—the concession to print their own paper money. It is, of course, purely a temporary measure, and it is early yet to say what its effects may be. The concession served its useful purpose in preventing riots at the time when the output of paper money was unable to keep pace with the rise in prices.

FLIGHT FROM THE MARK.

With the extension of the trusts and the increase of capital, there has come a gradual abandonment of the mark. During the last week several combines sent out notices to the various branches and retail firms announcing new conditions of trade, and decreeing that invoicing shall be in this or that currency. The wholesale hat manufacturers' combine has decided in favour of Dutch guilders, the wholesale milliners of Swiss francs. Both have given notice of curtailment of credit. Wholesale under-shaers have instructed members of the combine to make their bargains and invoices on the basis that the dollar equals one thousand marks, and to add a percentage supplement in marks as the dollar rises. Thus, with dollars at fifteen hundred marks, 50 per cent. is added to the price of the goods.

In the retail shops, during the period in which the dollar rate has doubled, the price charged has quadrupled and more, and changes are sometimes of daily and even hourly occurrence.

The race goes on between the upward rush of prices and the very deliberate advance of wages. The *Vorwärts* has recently been making useful researches in workmen's budgets, comparing "in" quantities his purchasing power on this September's wages with his purchasing power on last May's wages. The net result shows that the wages will not purchase the same quantity, and the inference is that the

(Continued on next column.)

INCOME TAX.

ENGLAND'S PROPERTY CLAUSES.

Numerous property owners in England and Wales (excluding the administrative County of London) have received with some misgivings—forms in connection with the revaluation of their property for future income-tax purposes, in accordance with the provisions of the current Budget (sections 32 and 33 of the Finance Act, 1922).

This revaluation is ordinarily made every five years. In consequence of the war, however, the last assessment was in 1910 with the result in the official view, that property is not now assessed at its representative value.

The Budget has reduced the standard rate of income tax for the current year from 6s. to 5s. in the £, and income under Schedules A and B, affected by the forthcoming new valuation (from property in, and the occupation of, land and houses), obtain this year the general relief under the reduction. Any tax on the basis of the new assessment must, of course, be authorised by the Budget for 1923-24. This year the tax is paid on the old assessment.

But those concerned are wondering where the benefit of the shilling reduction will come in, in the long run, if their taxable property is to be declared of a higher value for next year's taxation purposes.

Many are onehouse owners who have purchased premises in the hope of finding refuge from the house-famine, or have found themselves disappointed owing to the Rent Act. Whatever the effect on their liability for property-tax in 1923-24, the surprises of a new valuation are not contemplated without apprehension.

Scotland is outside the revaluation area, likewise the Administrative County of London with respect to which income tax and inhabited house duty are assessed in accordance with the valuation lists made by the local rating authorities under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869.

Property owners who think their assessments are too high, in this forthcoming valuation, may appeal to the General Commissioners of Income Tax.

workman has to do with less. The standard of living is lowered. It is likely to be lowered still further.

In settling the price to be paid for the grain deliveries under the Corn Subsidies Bill, the Government has made a handsome present to the agriculturists. It had no option. In Committee they calmly held the country to ransom, and threatened to withhold supplies unless the prices were fixed to conform with an upward sliding scale, based on the index for the cost of living for August, September, and October. The result will be a heavy increase in the cost of bread. As bread is a kind of standard of measurement, other food-stuffs, notably potatoes, will follow.

All this suggests that, though Germany has been doing business, she has been doing it, from the national point of view, on a false basis. Neither the State nor Labour have had the plunder. The popular supposition is that the trusts have it personally concealed abroad.

When in doubt about your eyes
or your glasses

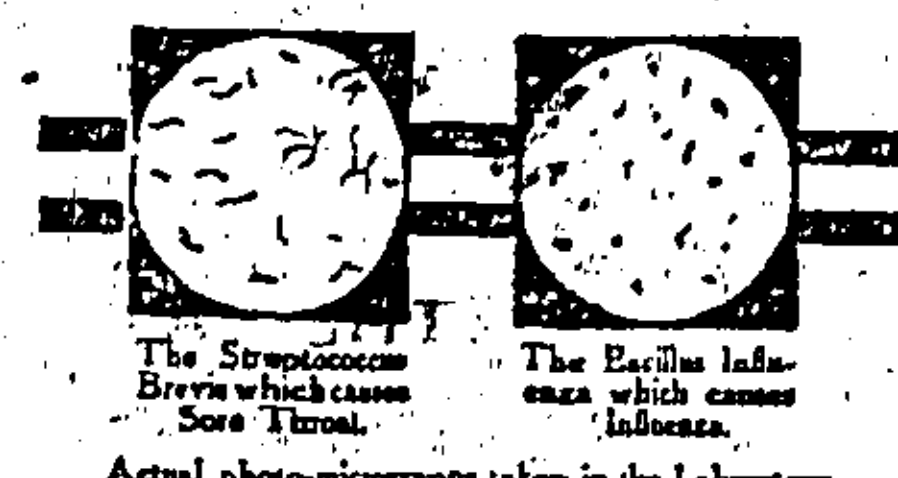
Consult

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

Eye-sight Specialists.

67, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Hongkong.



These are the cause of
SORE THROATS

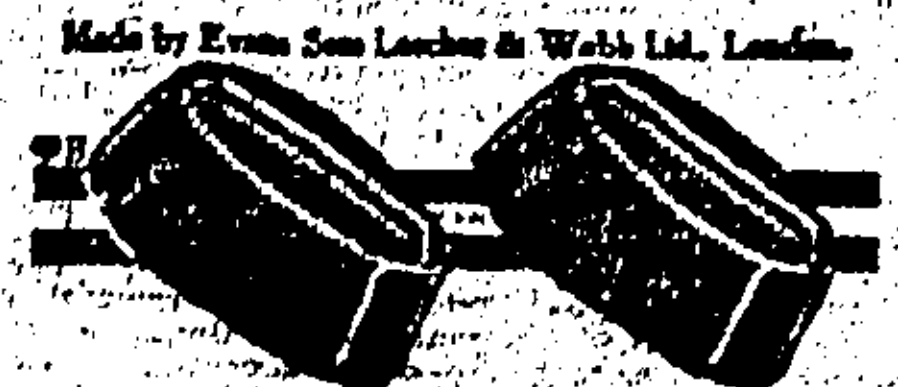
Disease spreading germs swarm in the air in countless millions, always seeking to attack through the mouth and throat.

EVANS' Pastilles

are the sure protection. They resist the germs of Influenza, Pneumonia, Diphtheria, Fever, etc., the first symptom of which is a sore throat.

Be wise in time and buy a box to-day
At the first sign of a sore throat
take Evans' Pastilles.

Of all Chemists.



INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

BANGKOK via SWATOW	"DRUFAR"	Tuesday	31st Oct.	Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Thursday	2nd Nov.	D.L.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LESSANG"	Friday	3rd Nov.	10 a.m.
MANILA	"CHONGSHING"	Friday	3rd Nov.	Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"YUENSANG"	Friday	3rd Nov.	8 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"TINGSIANG"	Sunday	5th Nov.	9 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"CHILDAN"	Tuesday	7th Nov.	10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"HOPSANG"	Tuesday	7th Nov.	5 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"CHUNSIANG"	Wednesday	8th Nov.	11 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"HOSANG"	Thursday	9th Nov.	3 p.m.
SANADKAN	"MINGSIANG"	Friday	10th Nov.	10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"MAUSANG"	Friday	10th Nov.	Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"FOOSHING"	Sunday	12th Nov.	D.L.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOSANG"	Tuesday	14th Nov.	3 p.m.
KOBE	"KUISANG"	Thursday	16th Nov.	Noon

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Surate and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000-ton steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken of through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Data.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

1. "HOSANG" will be despatched on or about
Thursday, 9th Nov., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT
SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS. CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.
OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENIFFER"	...	Due Hongkong.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	...	21st November.
"GLENBEG"	...	28th November.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENAPP"	5th Nov.	LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
"GLENHARRY"	20th Nov.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23 and Central 3509.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co., LTD.

5-passenger Dodge & Essex Touring Cars:

RUNNING TIME... \$5.00 PER HOUR.
WAITING TIME... 1.25 PER HOUR.

5-passenger Essex Sedan (closed) Cars:

RUNNING TIME... \$6.00 PER HOUR.
WAITING TIME... 1.50 PER HOUR.

7-passenger Chandler & Hudson Touring:

RUNNING TIME... \$7.00 PER HOUR.
WAITING TIME... 1.75 PER HOUR.

TELEPHONE:

Central 482 or 3552—24, Des Voeux Road.
Kowloon 226—26, Nathan Road.

Dragon Motor Car Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

October 30th.
Chinkai, British str., 1,333 tons, Capt. W. J. Andrews, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Hsiao Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.
Hsueh, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. J. S. de Wolf, from Amoy, route.—B. & S.
And-shirka, French str., from Canton.
Kangai, British str., 1,374 tons, Capt. Pennerfather, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Malaya, Danish motor ship, 1,207 tons, Capt. Kaise, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—John Manners & Co.
Singler, Chinese str., from Canton.
Toyo Maru, Japanese str., 2,250 tons, Capt. J. Kikami, from Hongkong, with coal.—M.B.K.
Yuen, British str., 1,125 tons, Capt. S. O. Mott, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
 October 30th.
Chung Hing, Chinese str., 249 tons, Capt. Leung San Kong, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Hong On S.S. Co.
Hanan, American str., 5,112 tons, Capt. Brockington, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.
Hanoi, French str., 177 tons, Capt. E. L. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—D. A. Lapique.
Kangai, French str., from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Sing Lee.
Kwai, Chinese str., 92 tons, Capt. Kwok, from Tientsin, with a general cargo.—Wai Hong S.S. Co.
Kwong, British str., 1,125 tons, Capt. W. E. Richard, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Leung, British str., 972 tons, Capt. T. Croft, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Pakhoi, British str., from Canton.
Panama, Japanese str., 2,500 tons, Capt. T. Ichikawa, from Nagasaki, with a general cargo.—O.S.R.
Shani, British str., from Canton.
Shinwa, Japanese str., 2,045 tons, Capt. Mitsu, from Karatsu, with coal.
St. Albans, British str., 1,225 tons, Capt. E. Picher, from Japan, with a general cargo.—MacKinnon, MacKenzie & Co.
Takao, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. T. G. Purvis, from Amoy, route.—B. & S.
Tanaka, Japanese str., 1,225 tons, Capt. T. Kamada, from Keelung, with coal.—Sato & Co.
Tokushima Maru, Japanese str., 2,700 tons, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese str., 2,322 tons, Capt. N. Egawa, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Yingchow, British str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

October 30th.
Amherst, for Hoihow.
Braemar, for Shanghai.
Hinkang, for Swatow.
Chinkai, for Swatow.
Edinburg, for Hoihow.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kwong, for Swatow.
Kyokuto Maru, for Haiphong.
Manila Maru, for Dairen.
New Adelaide, for Hoihow.
Shikigama Maru, for Bangkok.
Panama Maru, for Saigon.
Shani, for Swatow.
Shanglee, for Foochow.
Suiyong, for Canton.
Taga Maru, for Canton.
Ten, for Manila.
Yingchow, for Shanghai.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. **Empress of Canada** arrived at Yokohama on October 29th, at 10 a.m., and is due to leave that port to-day at 6 a.m., and is due at Hongkong on November 6th, at noon.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. **Sunaki Maru** (Bombay Line) left Bombay for Hongkong via Singapore on October 29th, and is expected here on November 11th.
 The P. & O. s.s. **Plaza** left London on October 27th.
 The R.I. s.s. **Takada** left Singapore on October 29th, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on November 2nd.
 The Ben Line s.s. **Bearline**, from Middlesbrough, Antwerp and London, left Singapore for this port on October 23th, and may be expected to arrive here about November 3rd.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. **Kaga Maru** (American line) left Shanghai for Hongkong on October 30th, and is expected here on November 2nd.

N.Y.K. ACCELERATED EUROPEAN SERVICE.

Commencing with the s.s. **Sunaki Maru** which sailed before on the 25th inst. for Europe, the N.Y.K. are initiating a quicker mail, passenger and freight service between the Far East and Europe than hitherto maintained, which should be gratifying to passengers and shippers. Formerly the duration of voyage between Hongkong and European ports was as follows:—

Hongkong to Marseilles ... 32 days.
 " " London ... 40 "
 Marseilles " Hongkong ... 31 "
 London " " ... 39 "

Under the present accelerated service, with the same stops at way ports, the time is as follows:—

Hongkong to Marseilles ... 30 days.
 " " London ... 36 "
 Marseilles " Hongkong ... 29 "
 London " " ... 27 "

All steamers are now scheduled to leave Hongkong on a Wednesday instead of Friday, and steamers of the **Kaga Maru** type will omit calling at Malacca.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per B.E. s.s. **Takada**, on October 29th:—
 Mr. C. H. Moore, Mr. M. D. Daja, Mrs. Heinrichs, Mrs. N. C. Guide, Miss A. Tompkins, Mr. J. M. Zimmer, Rev. Bro. James, Mr. J. E. Brooks, Mrs. and Miss Spooner, Miss Costen, Mrs. G. Estep, Mrs. and Miss Bull, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Snye, Miss Violet Francis.
 Per P.M. s.s. **President Pierce**, on October 30th:—Mr. Juan A. Acayan, Mrs. Z. E. Briggs, Miss Kathleen Briggs, Mr. R. Canon, Mr. A. Carlotto, Mr. J. Calleja, Rev. Geo. Cardyn, Dr. W. S. Carter, Mrs. P. Clayton, Rev. and Mrs. A. Deldule, Mrs. C. E. Denny, Mr. W. A. Fleckling, Mrs. W. L. Friedell, Miss Lucie Friedell, Miss M. R. Ford, Mrs. S. Filkins, Mr. E. A. Friend, Mr. R. Ferrer, Mr. F. Gallejo, Mrs. W. A. Glassford, Mr. P. M. Garcia, Mrs. P. H. Guthrie, Mrs. L. Hoffman, Mr. W. D. Hopson, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hall, Mr. F. A. Hollibaugh, Rev. G. Lambert, Miss L. Dinsdale, Rev. L. Lindemann, Mrs. W. D. Lamont, Miss Sally Lamont, Mrs. S. G. Lamb, Mr. Paul Miller, Mrs. J. H. Morrison, General F. McCoy, Mrs. J. H. Naemeier, Mr. P. J. O'Neil, Miss Mary O'Neil, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Olsen, Miss J. Palmer, Mrs. G. Pettongill, Mrs. E. C. Ryder, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Seikirk, Mr. L. Silazar, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sturpin, Mr. C. F. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. L. Vidal, Mrs. E. Vickery, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. von Hamm, Mrs. G. W. van Dusen, Mr. Frank Walker, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Wilson, Mr. W. J. Weyll, Mrs. J. N. Walton, Miss Mary Jane Walton, Mr. Albert Augustat, Mr. Able Baba, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Walden, Miss G. Schulte.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Agapenor (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 11th.
Alcinous (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 23rd.
Amsterdam (U.M.), due to-day, p.m.
City of Paris (Bank Line), due Nov. 10th.
Calcutta (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 26th.
Eastern (E. & A.), due Nov. 3rd.
Empress of Canada, due Nov. 6th, noon.
Fushimi Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 7th.
Kaga Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 2nd.
Kanokura Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 3rd.
Marianos (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 20th.
Pres. Cleveland (P.M.), due Nov. 11th.
Pyralis (Blue Funnel), due to-day.
Tajima Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 5th.
Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 10th.
Tsuruga Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 2nd.

WEATHER REPORT.

Oct. 30th at 11:57.—Pressure has increased considerably over central and N.E. Japan. Changes elsewhere are small. The anticyclone has strengthened. It is central near Tokyo.

There are indications of a typhoon forming to the west of Guam. Moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 30th Oct. 0.09 inch. Total since January 1st, 38.16 inches, against an average of 50.43 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Cap Rock	E. winds, moderate, fine.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamocka No. 1.
 South coast China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 30th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.96	29.98	29.95	29.98
Temperature	77	73	73	78
Humidity	55	73	60	60
Wind Direction	E	E	E	E
Force	4	3	3	3
Weather	b	C	b	b
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 29th ... 78
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 30th ... 73

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Oct. 31st to Nov. 6th, 1922.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Days of Month	Hk'g Standard Time	Height	Day of Week	Days of Month	Hk'g Standard Time	Height
Tues.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.		
		6 14	0 0	6 32	4 1		
		7 25	0 0	0 43	3 5		
Wed.	1	7 5	0 0	1 18	3 8		
		7 47	0 3	1 17	3 5		
Thurs.	2	7 48	0 0	1 55	3 1		
		8 7	0 6	1 49	3 6		
Fri.	3	8 23	0 9	2 31	2 6		
		8 28	0 7	2 20	2 7		
Satur.	4	8 28	0 8	3 5	2 8		
		8 47	0 2	3 50	2 3		
Sun.	5	9 37	0 7	3 42	1 9		
		9 11	0 5	3 19	0 0		
Mon.	6	10 21	0 5	4 20	1 7		
		9 29	0 7	3 47	0 3		

MARTIN'S

APOLISTEEL

PILLS

MARTIN'S

APOLISTEEL

PILLS

MARTIN'S

APOLISTEEL

PILLS

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

CANADIAN PACIFIC FARES TO ENGLAND.

Empress of Canada, Empress of Australia, Empress of Russia, Empress of Asia.

Empress of Scotland, Empress of France, Empress of Britain, Empress of India.

First Class \$620.50 GOLD

Second Class \$442.84 GOLD

Third Class \$412.84 GOLD

CONNECTING WITH Montreal, Montreal, Montreal, New Oil Burning, Turbine 16,400 tons Steamers.

First Class \$566.58 GOLD

Second Class \$402.84 GOLD

Third Class \$372.84 GOLD

All above fares include First Class Railway Accommodation.

Sleeping Car Fares, Vancouver to Montreal: Compartment \$72; Lower Berth \$25.60.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

Telephone: Central 752. Hongkong Office. Cable Address: GACANPAO.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)

OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE" "GORJISTAN" "ARMANESTAN"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

FIRST CLASS FARE TO EUROPEAN PORTS

Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$577.07

Maximum Rate U.S.G. \$620.50

First Class Accommodation Throughout.

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu.

s.s. "CHINA" s.s. "NILE" s.s. "NANKING"

Nov. 27th. Dec. 12th. Jan. 5th, 1923.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.

s.s. "GORJISTAN" s.s. "GORJISTAN"

To Swatow and Amoy. To Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya, Sourabaya.

s.s. "ARMANESTAN" s.s. "ARMANESTAN"

To Swatow and Amoy. To Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya, Sourabaya.

Nov. 3rd, at Noon. Nov. 10th, at Noon.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco by weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING: 1111-1113, PASSENGER DEPT., Central No. 1554.

1111-1113, PASSENGER DEPT., Central No. 1554.

CABLE ADD: "CHIMAIL"

1111-1113, PASSENGER DEPT., Central No. 1554.

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N. Y. K.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 10th Nov., at 11 a.m.

IYO MARU ... Sunday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Wednesday, 8th Nov., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON, ROTTERDAM.

DAKAR MARU ... Saturday, 11th Nov.

GIV'ERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

TAJIMA MARU ... Thursday, 8th Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA.

TOTORI MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Nov.

NEW YORK via Suez.

BIO DE JANHEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPT

KAWACHI MARU ... Wednesday, 29th Nov.

SOMBAI via Singapore and Colombo.

MOJI MARU ... Friday, 10th Nov.

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

"CITY OF PARIS" ... 10th Nov. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

"CITY OF ORAN" ... 1st Nov. ... Genoa, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF PARIS" ... mid. Dec. ... Marseilles & London.
 "CITY OF YORK" ... beg. Feb. ... Marseilles & London.
 "CITY OF SUEZ" ... mid. March ... Marseilles & London.
 "CITY OF POONA" ... mid. April ... Marseilles & London.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to:-

THE BANK LINE LTD.

REISS & CO., CANTON.

(Tel. Central 780)

[51]

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"KENTUCKY" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th November.
 "TEUCER" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th November.
 "CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th November.
 "ALCINOUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th December.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, OR THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

REISS & CO.,

CANTON.

[75]

M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS
des
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

M.

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Suez and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AZAY LE RIDEAU	21st Oct.
PORTHOS	14th Nov.
ARMANDBEHIC	28th Nov.
PAUL LEBON
ANDRE LEBON

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

A CLASS 1st Class, ... 2138. 14s. 0d. B CLASS 1st Class, ... 2130. 6s. 0d.
 STEAMER 2nd " ... 2101. 12s. 0d. STEAMER 2nd " ... 2088. 10s. 0d.
 RAILWAY TICKETS ISSUED FOR LEADING TOWNS OF EUROPE.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

"LT. DE MISSISSY" sailing 2nd Nov. for HAVRE, DUNKIRK & ANTWERP.
 Sailings and dates subject to alteration without notice.

For further Particulars apply to:-

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms. Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOUCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 19 Days)

HAIBONG ... Capt. W. C. Pasmore ... 31st Oct. at 1 p.m.
 HAIBING ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Friday, 3rd Nov. at 1 p.m.
 HAIFONG ... Capt. W. B. Turnbull ... Tuesday, 7th Nov. at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR:-

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
 THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKIO.

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies, Mauritius, East & South Africa, Australasia, including New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Europe, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DONGOLA"	8,068	8th Nov. 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NANKIN"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"BOUDAN"	6,700	22nd Nov.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"BAFMA"	9,000	8th Dec.	Bombay, Madras, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PLASSY"	7,250	10th Jan. 1923	do.
"RAFDINIA"	4,580	24th Jan.	do.
"VELLORE"	5,553	7th Feb.	do.
"DELTA"	5,097	21st Feb.	do.
"KALIAN"	9,062	7th Mar.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,841	21st Mar.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,014	4th Apr.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"EGRA" 5,178 3rd Nov. Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
 "GREGORY APCAR" 4,649 14th Nov. Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS" 4,500 1st Nov. 3 p.m. (Manila, Tharadai Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.)

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TAKADA" 7,000 4th Nov. Japan.
 "KARMALA" 9,700 4th Nov. Shanghai & Japan.
 "EASTERN" 4,000 4th Nov. Japan.
 "BOUDAN" 6,700 8th Nov. Shanghai.

All dates are approximate, and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Baggage must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while wait in the 2nd class steamer.
 First-class Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in one of the series of their P. & O. Tickers Singapore to Colombo.
 All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:-

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

12, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th Nov.
 BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DUREAN & CAPE TOWN via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 31st Oct.
 "SEATTLE MARU" ... Tuesday, 5th Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE—via SINGAPORE.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Sunday, 6th Nov.
 "NANKING MARU" ... Sunday, 12th Nov.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Monday, 6th Nov.
 CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & BANGKOK.

"NANKING MARU" ... Tuesday, 7th Nov.
 VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Dairen—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"MANILA MARU" ... Tuesday, 31st Oct.
 NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"AMUR MARU" ... Saturday, 12th Nov.
 NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"CELEBS MARU"
 JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Thursday, 18th Nov.
 KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"ONSHU MARU" ... Sunday, 5th Nov.
 TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSU MARU" ... Friday, 2nd Nov.
 "BATAGIA MARU" (Takao direct) ... Thursday, 2nd Nov.

Tel. Central No. 4030. Y. YASUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and NEW YORK

S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" ... End of November.

For Freight and full particulars apply to:-

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

Telegrams (Furprince).

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Building.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 31st Oct. 9 a.m.
SWATOW	"CHINHUA"	On 31st Oct. 9 a.m.
CHEROO & NEWCHOWANG	"PAIKU"	On 1st Oct. D.L.
SAIGON	"WUHU"	On 1st Nov. D.L.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUZYANG"	On 2nd Nov. D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On 2nd Nov. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 4th Nov. 9 a.m.
WHAIWEL, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"LUCHOW"	On 5th Nov. D.L.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 5th Nov. 9 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHENAN"	On 5th Nov. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 7th Nov. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 7th Nov. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
 Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yantai and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Weiping.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone: Central 25.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, Ltd.)

CARGO & PASSENGER SERVICE AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Manila, Port Bango, Sandakan & Aus. Ports.
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This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Saloons, Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone: Central No. 25.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, Ltd.) Agent.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 22nd November.
 S.S. "WHAY CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 20th December.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PLUM having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about 8th November.
 S.S. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 1st December.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about 25th November.
 S.S. "NIPPON" ... sailing second half of December.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

MANAGING AGENTS

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY
FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports U.S. \$3620.50 First Class Throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... Nov. 8th ... Nov. 20th.
 S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Nov. 22nd ... Dec. 14th.
 S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Dec. 6th ... Dec. 28th.

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Nov. 11th ... Nov. 13th.
 LEAVES HONGKONG ARRIVES MANILA

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

For CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK.

S.S. "LAKE GEORGE" ... Nov. 4th.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For FLORIDA, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, TAMPA, BALTIMORE & NEW YORK.

S.S. "HAROVER" ... Nov. 14th.
 S.S. "PATRICK HENRY" ... Dec. 7th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to:-

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone: Central 141. Cable Address "SOLANO" Union Building, Hongkong.

Agents at CANTON—REISS & CO.

[35]

